

2004 Corrections Briefing Report

Kansas Department of Corrections
January 2004

Kathleen Sebelius
Governor

Roger Werholtz
Secretary

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

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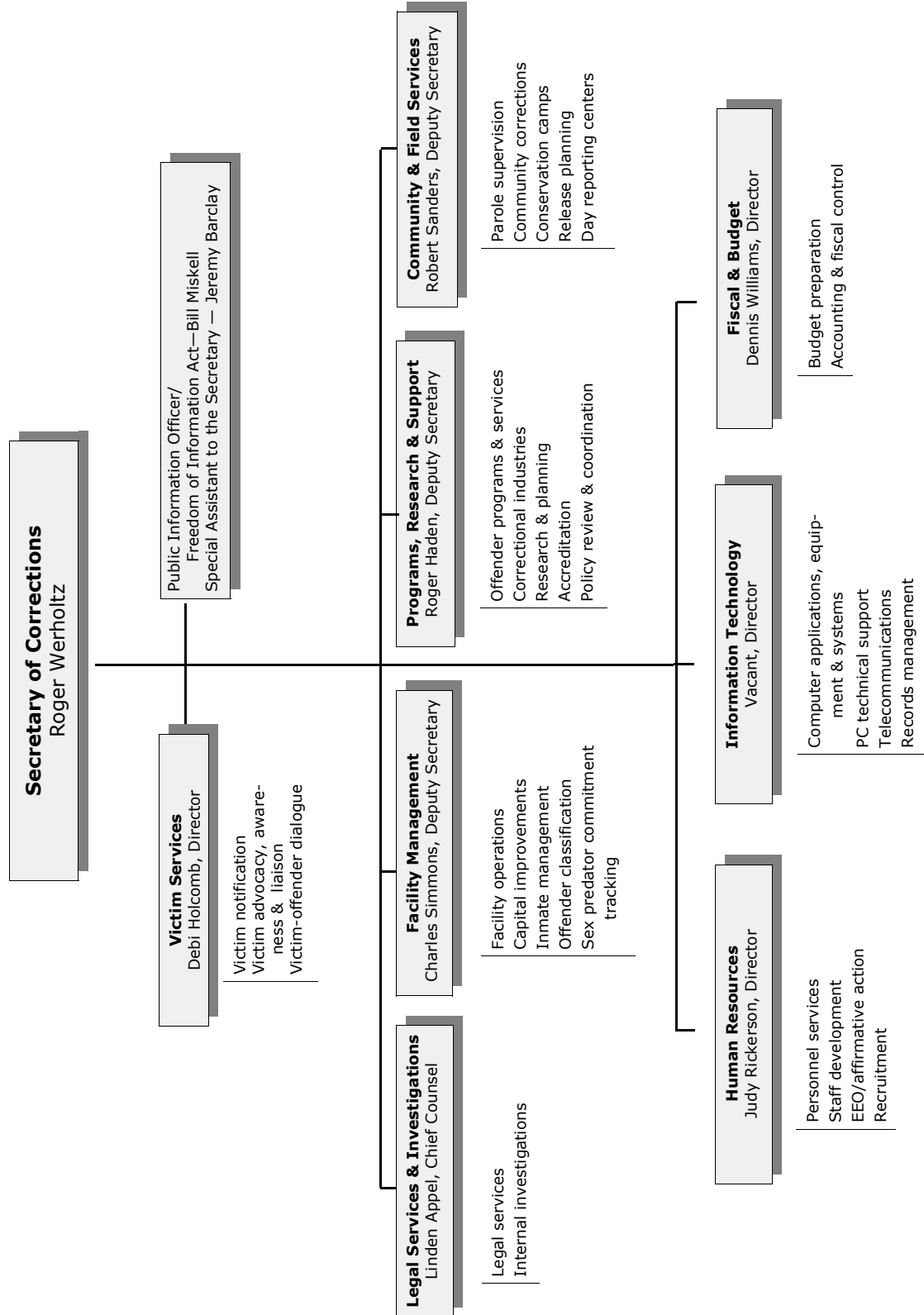
KDOC
2004

KDOC: The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

Vision	A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.
Mission	The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety by exercising safe and effective control of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.
Strategic Goals	<p>Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior through correctional management consistent with the research-driven principles of effective intervention.</p> <p>Enhance the safety and security of correctional facilities.</p> <p>Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies to assist offenders to increase pro-social behavior and ultimately successful reintegration.</p> <p>Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.</p> <p>Become a Department in which we all function as a single team.</p> <p>Manage accurate, timely and complete information.</p> <p>Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.</p>
Duties & Responsibilities	<p>The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency responsible for administering the state correctional system. The department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers felony sentences of adult offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections. • Operates correctional facilities for incarceration of adult felony offenders. • Provides community supervision of offenders released from prison. • Provides program services to offenders to assist them in preparing for successful return to the community. • Administers grants to local governments pursuant to the Community Corrections Act and for operation of a correctional conservation camp. • Provides services to crime victims. <p><i>Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.</i></p>

Organization Chart—KDOC Central Office



KDOC: The Organization

Management

The Secretary of Corrections is responsible for the overall management and supervision of departmental operations. The agency's central office is located in Topeka, and has three major divisions with line responsibility, including:

- Facility Management...oversees operations of 8 correctional facilities located in 12 communities;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 17 communities and administers grants to 32 local jurisdictions (31 community corrections programs and Labette County for the male conservation camp); and,
- Programs, Research, and Support Services...manages and oversees offender programs and services (including inmate medical care and food service), most of which are contracted. This division also includes Kansas Correctional Industries, research, policy development coordination, and planning.

System-wide, the department has a FY 2004 budget of \$238 million, and has 3,135.5 staff positions, including 2,000 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate systemwide operations—the Management Team, which includes central office personnel, and the System Management Team, which includes the central office Management Team plus the facility wardens, the regional parole directors, and the director of correctional industries.

	ROGER WERHOLTZ	SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS	
System Management Team	Charles Simmons	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management	Management Team
	Roger Haden	Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research & Support Services	
	Robert Sanders	Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services	
	Tim Madden	Senior Counsel to the Secretary	
	Linden Appel	Chief Legal Counsel	
	Judy Rickerson	Director of Human Resources	
	Vacant	Director of Information Technology	
	Dennis Williams	Director of Fiscal Services	
	Debi Holcomb	Director of Victim Services	
	Margie Phelps	Director of Release Planning	
	Bill Miskell	Public Information Officer	
	Jeremy Barclay	Special Assistant to the Secretary	
	Ray Roberts	Warden, El Dorado Correctional Facility	
	Sam Cline	Warden, Ellsworth Correctional Facility	
	Louis Bruce	Warden, Hutchinson Correctional Facility	
	David McKune	Warden, Lansing Correctional Facility	
	Karen Rohling	Warden, Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	
	Jay Shelton	Warden, Norton Correctional Facility	
	Richard Koerner	Warden, Topeka Correctional Facility	
	Emmalee Conover	Warden, Winfield Correctional Facility	
	John Lamb	Director, Northern Parole Region	
	Kent Sisson	Director, Southern Parole Region	
	Rod Crawford	Director of Kansas Correctional Industries	

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2003

Victim awareness training was completed for the KDOC staff.

The department began using the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument in the intake assessment process, as well as the management of offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

The Wichita Day Reporting Center (DRC) began operation in December 2002 with a capacity for 120 parole offenders.

A new contract for inmate telephone service was implemented. The new contract resulted in reduced costs for inmate family members, while increasing the level of revenue for support of offender programs and improving general service.

Parole supervision case management policies were reviewed and revised.

Several new Offender Management Information System (OMIS) modules were completed in FY 2003, including facility "drop sheets," visitation lists, disciplinary process, and 120-day reviews.

FY 2004

KDOC established a statewide sex offender management team, including the KDOC, victim services, and the Kansas Parole Board representatives. This team has oversight of policy and resource development for the KDOC sex offender management program, and is supported by a federal grant and the University of Kansas providing research and evaluation.

The integration of the Central Office computer room that contained the servers was moved to a room within DISC; thereby, providing a more secure environment for the KDOC's computer system.

The department will begin expanding the use of the LSI-R assessment instrument to facilities and community corrections.

County information will be integrated into the KASPER application as part of the continued development of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The department will be using this tool to communicate information between counties and the KBI. This initiative was funded by the Supervision Systems Connectivity Byrne Grant.

KDOC Victim Services, in collaboration with the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and local community victim service providers, will conduct specialized domestic violence training with all parole staff.

The department's transition to a broader risk management strategy will begin implementation throughout the state.

The risk reduction component of the risk management model for case management was implemented in parole services, through key policy changes, including policies on supervision standards; responding to behaviors, including condition violations; risk assessment and classification; case planning and administrative and file review policies.

The KDOC completed a full review of policies and practices related to responding to condition violations as part of a two-year technical assistance grant provided through the Center for Effective Public Policy and the National Institute of Corrections.

KDOC: The Organization

System-wide Management & Support Initiatives

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING

The Department of Corrections continues to use the strategic action planning process to guide short- and long-term planning. The process allows the Department to focus on those areas believed to be the most important to its ability to support the vision of a safer Kansas.

The Department's Strategic Action Plan (SAP) steering committee reviewed the FY 03 plan during the summer and determined that five objectives and 19 strategies had been completed during FY 03 and should be removed from the plan. Further, another two objectives and 20 strategies were recommended for deletion from the FY 04 version as they were determined to no longer be applicable or appropriate. The committee also recommended adding four new objectives and 23 new strategies to the FY 04 SAP. The Department's System Management Team approved all the recommended changes in August.

In a message from the Secretary of Corrections contained in the FY 04 version of the SAP, Secretary Werholtz cited progress in FY 03 toward implementation of the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R), in enhancing efforts of release planning, and of completing audits of all our facility exit points to enhance security as just some examples of outcomes from the FY 03 version.

The FY 04 plan contains new strategies targeted toward services for special needs offenders, restoring lost program resources, restoring accreditation and preparing tomorrow's KDOC leaders. Projected strategy completion dates for each of the plan's goals are summarized in the table below.

Strategic Action Plan Goal	# of Strategies Scheduled for Completion in				Total
	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	ongoing	
Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.	17	9	0	1	27
Enhance the safety and security of correctional facilities.	5	2	5	0	12
Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies to assist offenders to increase pro-social behavior and ultimately successful reintegration.	8	3	3	0	14
Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.	9	0	0	2	11
Become a department in which we all function as a single team.	4	4	0	0	8
Manage accurate, timely and complete information.	11	3	2	0	16
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	6	0	0	0	6
Totals	60	21	10	3	94

CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

A substantial body of research literature promoted by the federal Department of Justice agencies as well as the Canadian Correctional Service, has identified several key principles and practices common to effective public safety and concepts related to effective correctional practice. The Department of Corrections has recognized the applicability of these concepts, sometimes referred to as the "What Works" or Effective Interventions research, and has been incorporating them into its correctional policy and practice for several years. In order to further its vision of a "Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services," the KDOC recognizes that public safety is promoted through both short-term risk containment and long-term risk reduction strategies. Simply put, risk containment seeks to limit the environment in which negative offender behavior can occur; risk reduction seeks to reduce the likelihood of negative offender behavior regardless of the environment.

There has been considerable effort spent at developing, maintaining, and improving effective risk containment strategies. The KDOC has a well-trained staff who are guided by established policy and practices in maintaining order, security, and surveillance. Considerable resources have also been invested in the technology of security and continue to review innovations in this technology as they have become known. While emphasizing containment, the DOC has been implementing risk reduction strategies as well, through program interventions, improved risk-need assessments, and increased emphasis on release planning and re-entry services. However, the Department has also recognized that a systematic and focused approach is required to move to the next step of communicating and enhancing risk reduction strategies so that they are as effective with those as they have become with containment.

The following are among the key concepts of effective criminal risk management:

- Effective corrections policy and practice is guided by the concept of criminal risk management which includes both **risk containment** and **risk reduction** strategies to assist the offender in reducing his or her risk for criminal behavior.
- An effective correctional environment includes all the resources of the agency: assessment, custody, support, supervision, treatment, education, and work programs in an **integrated system of sanctions and interventions** focused on public safety and offender change.
- Effective correctional interventions are grounded in objective, validated risk and needs assessment which then guides resource allocation based on principles of criminal risk, criminogenic need, client responsivity, and professional discretion.
 - The criminal risk principle is based on the assumption that criminal behavior can be predicted based on the presence of certain factors and that the risk of committing criminal acts increases in direct proportion to the number and severity of these risk factors.
 - The criminogenic need principle holds that when dynamic risk factors, or criminogenic needs, are changed the probability for continued criminal offending declines.
 - The client responsivity principle refers to the delivery of correctional intervention programs in a manner that is based in social cognition theory and cognitive-behavioral principles.
 - The professional discretion principle refers to the exercise of reasonable judgment by professional staff when interpreting and applying assessment data and risk-need principles to individual cases. No assessment can account for all variables, such as information gathered from different sources that may conflict, and individual characteristics may conflict and mitigate or aggravate assessment information. Professional discretion is neither "gut instinct" nor intuition, but rather implies a logical, reasoned approach to reconciling these issues in the case management decisions by correctional staff.

CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY (CONTINUED)

Research can tell with whom to intervene (criminal risk principle), what to target in the interventions (criminogenic need principle), and which methods have the most potential for positive change with offender populations (client responsiveness principle).

The major point to this brief discussion is this: based on research from the last decade, correctional agencies now have access to evidence-based practices that can assess criminal factors and identify those dynamic factors which, when changed positively, can reduce the risk of criminal behavior. Moreover, research on effective correctional programming further has identified program components and characteristics which can positively impact those dynamic risk factors. Conversely, with no intervention or with inappropriate interventions, the risk for further criminal behavior not only remains high, but can actually increase. As noted above, to develop an effective criminal risk management strategy, an agency must integrate various resources and functions toward that goal, including appropriate and adequate program interventions. While the Department clearly has developed and maintains effective risk containment practices, research clearly demonstrates that containment strategies alone, without appropriate, complementary risk reduction interventions cannot effect long-term reduction in criminal risk and often may increase that risk. The Department has begun a renewed effort toward enhancing the risk reduction component of its mission so that as an organization we become as proficient at those as we have at containment.

SERVICES TO VICTIMS

The department received a third year of funding through a Byrne grant, which continues to fund a full-time Director of Victim Services position. The position of Victim Services Coordinator, now in its third year, continues to be funded by the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant.

A Victim Services Advisory Council, consisting of crime victims and local and state victim service providers, was developed and began meeting in January of 2002. Council members provide support and guidance to the department as programs and policies are developed, as well as serve as a liaison to Kansas crime victims and victim assistance programs. The council formed five sub-committees, which meet on a regular basis, to address policy and procedure, staff victimization, victim resources, survivor of homicide, and the special populations of domestic violence, sexual assault and children victims.

Current Services

Victim Notification. The department currently maintains a confidential database of crime victim information that is used to provide notification to registered crime victims of certain changes in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made – as mandated by state law and departmental policy – include, but are not limited to:

- Release to post-incarceration supervision
- Conditional release
- Expiration of sentence
- Impending public comment session
- Clemency applications
- Transfers to work release and community service work programs
- Death
- Escape
- Return to incarceration due to a parole condition violation

SERVICES TO VICTIMS (CONTINUED)

During FY 2003, the department's victim notification officers sent 11,017 written notices of changes in offender status. In addition to the letters sent each month, the notification officers also provide direct assistance to an average of 131 crime victims each month. Some examples of the information crime victims request include information about the offender's home plan, public comment sessions, the offender's disciplinary history during incarceration, the offender's custody level, a current picture of the offender, and parole conditions. Notification officers also assist crime victims in requesting special conditions of parole and post release supervision and provide information about resources available to crime victims across the state.

Public Comment Session Advocacy. Crime victims/survivors are offered support, information and advocacy before, during and after public comment sessions. 157 crime victims received this service during Fiscal Year 2003. This program utilizes trained volunteers under the direction of the Victim Services Coordinator and was developed in 2002.

Apology Repository. A mechanism is now in place which allows those offenders who wish to do so, to write an apology letter and send it to the Office of Victim Services. The letter is stored and presented to the victim upon request.

Victim Offender Dialogue. This is a victim-initiated program for victims/survivors of severe violence who want to have dialogue with the offender. The program was developed and implemented in 2002 with the first case completed, and the second case being currently in process during 2003.

KDOC Facility Tours. This program was developed and implemented in FY 2002. Tours are provided to crime victims/survivors with the assistance of volunteers. The warden of each facility facilitates the scheduled tours, while trained volunteers provide support and information before, during and after each tour.

Staff Training. 1,748 KDOC staff received training on Victim Awareness between October 1, 2002 and September 30, 2003. The training continues so all staff receive this training and new staff receive it during orientation. In 2004, there will be a focus on coordinating with local domestic violence programs to implement a more focused training for parole officers.

Future Services

The department is continuing to research Victim Awareness classes for offenders and resources to implement such a program.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all system-wide information technology, telecommunications, and records management functions—including services to correctional facilities and parole offices. The division also provides IT services to community corrections agencies.

The department's general strategy is to build an infrastructure that will allow its users to:

- Participate in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) network
- Perform routine data input, storage, retrieval and manipulation functions
- Improve the services provided by productivity software and specialized applications
- Acquire the skills necessary to employ appropriate information systems services
- Properly secure the information network from unauthorized users
- Move towards a common interface for all users to employ in performing their daily duties and responsibilities
- Optimize the use of innovative techniques to enhance communications within the department.

In support of this general strategy, the department will continue to:

- Enhance its internet presence in making information available to the public and, in the case of Kansas Correctional Industries, in development of e-commerce capabilities
- Develop the intranet to improve internal communications
- Work to modernize and improve the Offender Management Information System, especially the interface between the user and the database system
- Protect network security and maintain compliance with CJIS security protocols
- Emphasize electronic storage for management and retention of records
- Meet its obligations for CJIS development, particularly through design and implementation of a supervision repository
- Improve contingency planning, training and testing for all major systems and sites.
- Participate in homeland security initiatives to improve exchange of information with other agencies.

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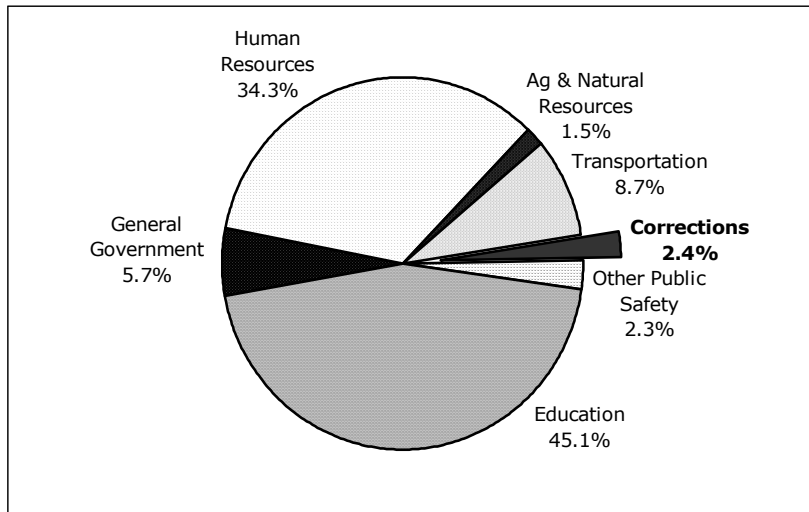
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES

Application	Description
Offender Management Information System (OMIS)	<i>Offender tracking, sentence computation, custody classification, inmate banking, inmate payroll, inmate grievances.</i>
Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)	<i>Field supervision case management system; data repository and user interface for parole and community corrections services.</i>
KDOC Internet (DOCNET)	<i>Internet sites for facilities and offices; includes general information as well as some offender-specific information, such as offenders under KDOC supervision in the community.</i>
JOBTECH	<i>Provides manufacturing information systems database storage and retrieval for Kansas Correctional Industries; estimates material requirements for manufacturing functions.</i>
State Surplus Property	<i>A business management, inventory control and customer service application for State Surplus Property. Creates invoices, manages property status and produces reports.</i>
Photographic Image Management System	<i>Centralized photographic imaging system containing photographs of inmates, staff and visitors.</i>
Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository (KASPER)	<i>Electronic data repository stores data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. Provides public access to offender information via the Internet and also provides an exchange of information to state and local law enforcement agencies and social service agencies.</i>
Document Imaging	<i>The department is increasing its use of and reliance on document imaging for storage of offender and other records, both as a long-term records management strategy and to improve accessibility of information.</i>
KDOC Intranet (INDOCNET)	<i>The department has developed and continues to enhance a browser-based intranet for internal KDOC communications.</i>
Electronic Medical Records (EMR)	<i>The purpose of the system is to provide for full automation of inmate medical records.</i>
Training Reporting and Information Network (TRAIN)	<i>This database system provides centralized storage and management of staff training related information. The enterprise-wide system enables staff development personnel access to training records and other qualifications.</i>

KDOC
2004

Budget & Staffing

KDOC in the Context of the State Budget



**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2005 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$10.2 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$480.3 million or 4.7% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$242.7 million or 2.4% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$4.6 billion or 45.3% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

\$297.2 million or 6.4% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$213.8 million or 4.6% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Operating Expenditures	<i>\$231.3 million system-wide in FY 2005, representing an increase of \$7.5 million, or 3.3%, over the estimated expenditures of \$223.8 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Positions	<i>3,125.2 FTE in FY 2005, a reduction of 10.3 FTE from the number of positions authorized for FY 2004. Fifty-seven positions are not funded.</i>
Average Daily Population	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 9,060 system-wide in FY 2004, which is an increase of 143 from the actual FY 2003 ADP of 8,917 and an increase of 115 above the originally estimated ADP of 8,945 for FY 2004.</i> <i>An ADP of 9,075 system-wide in FY 2005, which is an increase of 15 above the projected ADP for FY 2004.</i>
Facilities	<i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$133.3 million, representing an increase of \$4.9 million, or 3.8%, over the recommendation of \$128.4 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	<i>\$2,202,300 in FY 2004 and FY 2005 for the 191-bed conservation camp for male offenders.</i>
Labette Women's Correctional Camp	<i>\$887,472 in FY 2004 and \$914,338 in FY 2005 for the privatized 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders.</i>
Food Service	<i>\$12,304,146 in FY 2004 and \$12,929,540 in FY 2005 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities. Amounts of \$2.5 million and \$2.7 million from the DOC Inmate Benefit Fund finance the estimated contract cost for FY 2004 and 2005, respectively.</i>
Local Jail Costs	<i>\$2,105,000 in FY 2004 and \$1,961,000 in FY 2005 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators.</i>

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Budget & Staffing

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation																				
Community Corrections	<i>\$14,240,912 in FY 2004 and \$15,548,912 in FY 2005 to support local community corrections programs.</i>																				
Offender Programs	<p><i>\$6,505,423 in FY 2005, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$3,815,757 and special revenue fund expenditures of \$2,689,666. Total recommended funding is a \$1.1 million reduction, or 14.1%, from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below.</i></p> <table><tr><th></th><th>FY 2004</th><th>FY 2005</th><th>+ / (-)</th></tr><tr><td>State General Fund</td><td>\$5,662,531</td><td>\$3,815,757</td><td>(\$1,846,774)</td></tr><tr><td>DOC Inmate Benefit Fund</td><td>240,000</td><td>683,666</td><td>443,666</td></tr><tr><td>Other Funds</td><td>1,672,970</td><td>2,006,000</td><td>333,030</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenditures</td><td>\$7,575,501</td><td>\$6,505,423</td><td>(\$1,070,078)</td></tr></table>		FY 2004	FY 2005	+ / (-)	State General Fund	\$5,662,531	\$3,815,757	(\$1,846,774)	DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	240,000	683,666	443,666	Other Funds	1,672,970	2,006,000	333,030	Total Expenditures	\$7,575,501	\$6,505,423	(\$1,070,078)
	FY 2004	FY 2005	+ / (-)																		
State General Fund	\$5,662,531	\$3,815,757	(\$1,846,774)																		
DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	240,000	683,666	443,666																		
Other Funds	1,672,970	2,006,000	333,030																		
Total Expenditures	\$7,575,501	\$6,505,423	(\$1,070,078)																		
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	<i>\$26,113,007 in FY 2004 and \$26,934,607 in FY 2005 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Correct Care Solutions, Inc. and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.</i>																				
Kansas Correctional Industries	<i>\$9,415,645 in FY 2004 and \$9,592,311 in FY 2005 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund. Transfers from the Correctional Industries Fund to finance offender programs and debt service total \$901,190 for FY 2004 and \$781,000 for FY 2005.</i>																				
Day Reporting Centers	<i>\$2,544,000 in FY 2004 and \$2,596,000 in FY 2005 to finance the operations of day reporting centers at Topeka and Wichita. Operations are financed with a combination of SGF (10%) and federal VOI/TIS funds (90%).</i>																				
Debt Service	<i>\$11.6 million in FY 2004 and \$9.7 million in FY 2005. Amounts are based on established debt service schedules.</i>																				

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
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Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF)

Percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the CIBF is maintained at 10%. Status of the CIBF is summarized below:

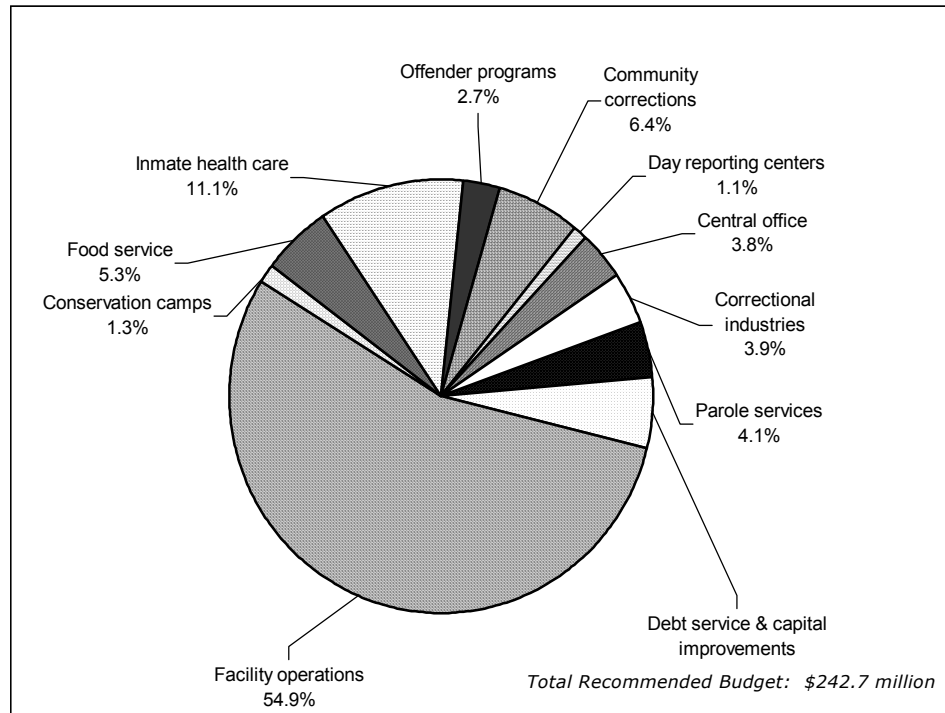
	FY 2004	FY 2005
Beginning balance	\$1,585,102	\$ -
Gaming revenues	4,992,000	4,992,000
Resources Available	\$6,577,102	\$4,992,000
Less:		
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—New	3,090,845	3,250,328
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—Shifts	1,796,560	-
State Building Insurance Premium	-	51,975
Debt service	1,689,697	1,689,697
Total Expenditures	\$6,577,102	\$4,992,000
Ending Balance	\$-	\$-

Budget & Staffing

System-wide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2003	Estimated FY 2004	Requested FY 2005	Governor's Rec FY 2005
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,060,823	5,114,148	5,986,449	6,086,571
Information Systems	1,745,887	1,727,568	2,474,093	1,674,891
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	9,229,392	9,812,224	9,825,024	9,853,212
Day Reporting Centers	1,702,000	2,544,000	2,596,000	2,596,000
Community Corrections	13,361,688	14,240,912	15,548,912	15,548,912
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,806,081	3,089,772	3,116,638	3,116,638
Offender Programs	9,397,488	7,575,501	10,404,280	6,505,423
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	25,165,595	26,113,007	26,789,304	26,934,607
Systemwide Projects	13,714,739	13,628,190	17,918,876	14,304,884
Kansas Correctional Industries	8,875,599	9,214,645	9,358,937	9,387,344
Debt Service	2,854,496	2,373,000	2,335,000	1,960,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	92,913,788	95,432,967	106,353,513	97,968,482
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,271,056	10,420,328	11,209,339	10,845,707
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,306,398	20,506,995	21,676,241	21,300,282
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	23,915,331	24,116,669	25,601,310	25,085,661
Lansing Correctional Facility	32,038,886	31,862,253	33,800,484	33,034,706
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,693,844	7,913,608	8,389,977	8,312,635
Norton Correctional Facility	11,893,064	12,240,397	12,868,434	12,676,676
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,070,090	11,329,049	11,924,063	11,774,313
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,815,642	9,961,801	10,459,587	10,274,243
Subtotal - Facilities	127,004,311	128,351,100	135,929,435	133,304,223
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	219,918,099	223,784,067	242,282,948	231,272,705
% Change	-	1.8%	8.3%	3.3%
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	10,839,699	13,001,603	13,730,967	11,200,295
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	120,376	201,217	0	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	125,764	1,709	0	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	2,811,667	580,088	0	0
Lansing Correctional Facility	662,080	288,282	218,382	218,382
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	189,927	0	0	0
Norton Correctional Facility	8,906	270,000	0	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	12,583	37,274	0	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	280,550	166,614	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	15,051,552	14,546,787	13,949,349	11,418,677
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 234,969,651	\$ 238,330,854	\$ 256,232,297	\$ 242,691,382
Total - Positions	3,132.5	3,135.5	3,125.0	3,125.2

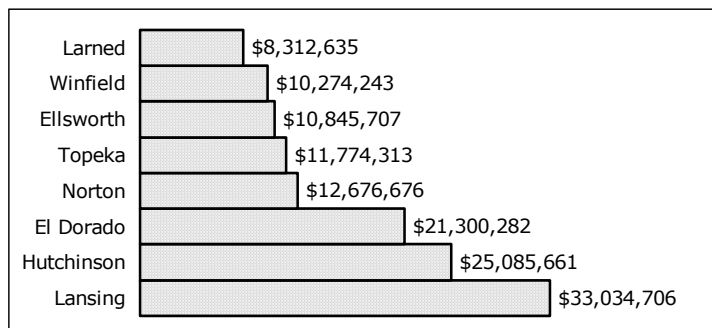
GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FY 2005 - ALL FUNDS



Note: Capital improvements includes debt service payments for principal & interest.

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2005 include \$242.7 million for the Department of Corrections from all funding sources. Individual facility operating budgets represent 54.9% of the total KDOC budget for FY 2005 as recommended by the Governor. However, significant expenditures are also made by KDOC on a system-wide basis in support of facility operations and infrastructure. These categories of expenditure include: inmate health care; food service; debt service and capital improvements; correctional industries; and a portion of offender programs.

Facility Operating Budgets—FY 2005



Of the total \$133 million recommended by the Governor for appropriation to individual correctional facilities, \$79 million or 60% is the combined recommendation for the three largest facilities.

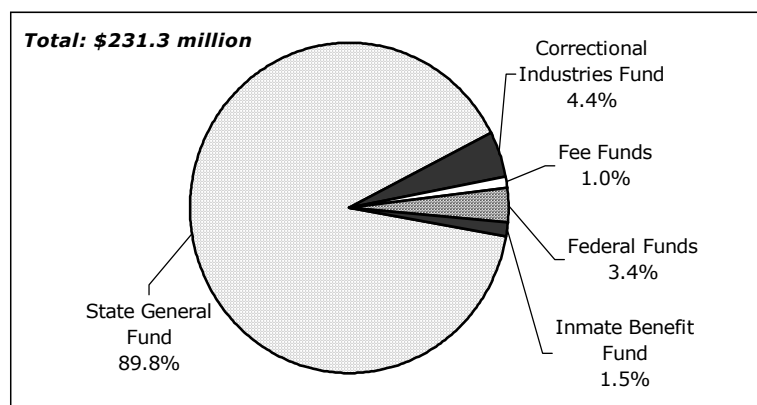
Budget & Staffing

System-wide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2003	Estimated FY 2004	Requested FY 2005	Governor's Rec FY 2005
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	3,937,209	4,381,418	4,632,414	4,730,819
Information Systems	1,633,388	1,595,568	2,419,093	1,619,891
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	8,539,824	9,127,224	9,289,024	9,317,212
Day Reporting Centers	177,400	254,400	259,600	259,600
Community Corrections	13,361,688	14,240,912	15,548,912	15,548,912
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,580,737	2,665,450	2,679,471	2,679,471
Offender Programs	4,228,213	5,662,531	8,393,864	3,815,757
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	24,522,595	25,479,007	26,152,304	26,297,607
Systemwide Projects	12,946,824	9,980,413	14,174,321	10,539,588
Debt Service	1,362,697	2,297,000	1,884,000	1,884,000
<i>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</i>	73,290,575	75,683,923	85,433,003	76,692,857
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,225,021	10,383,346	11,150,861	10,786,339
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,147,442	20,373,140	21,539,761	21,163,802
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	23,686,402	23,859,070	25,284,288	24,766,458
Lansing Correctional Facility	31,722,931	31,753,902	33,678,455	32,912,677
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,558,776	7,911,579	8,386,170	8,308,828
Norton Correctional Facility	11,674,103	12,079,233	12,707,590	12,513,125
Topeka Correctional Facility	10,174,281	10,100,741	10,458,840	10,288,847
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,613,560	9,770,242	10,262,163	10,072,141
<i>Subtotal - Facilities</i>	124,802,516	126,231,253	133,468,128	130,812,217
<i>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</i>	198,093,091	201,915,176	218,901,131	207,505,074
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	7,996,685	7,027,113	7,745,000	6,055,303
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	11,657	0	0	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	83,694	218,382	218,382	218,382
<i>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</i>	8,092,036	7,245,495	7,963,382	6,273,685
<i>Total - Expenditures</i>	\$206,185,127	\$209,160,671	\$226,864,513	\$213,778,759
% Change	-	1.4%	8.5%	2.2%

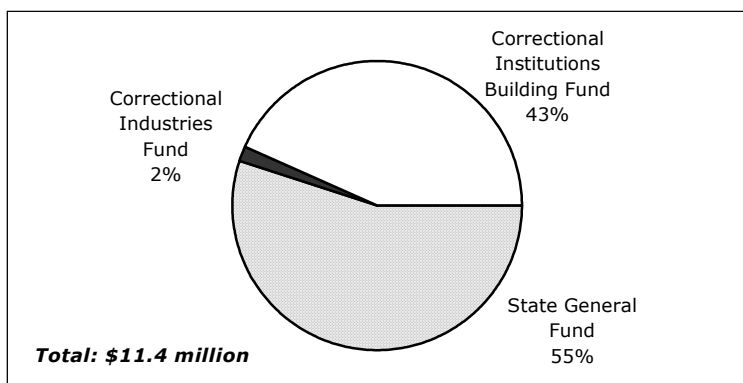
KDOC FY 2005 Budget, by Funding Source

THE OPERATING BUDGET



The principal funding source for the department's operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 90% of all operating expenditures.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Major sources of funding for FY 2005 capital improvements expenditures include the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (financed with transfers from the Gaming Revenues Fund) and the State General Fund. Together, these two funding sources account for 98% of the budgeted capital improvements.

All of the State General Fund amount of \$6.3 million and \$1.7 million of the \$4.9 million CIBF amount will be expended for the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered to be capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$2.0 million in debt service payments for interest, which are budgeted as operating expenditures.

Budget & Staffing

Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities (based on Governor's budget recommendations)

FY 2004	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,463	\$31,862,253	\$12,936	\$35.34
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,800	24,116,669	13,398	36.61
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,434	20,506,995	14,301	39.07
	Topeka Correctional Facility	611	11,329,049	18,542	50.66
	Norton Correctional Facility	797	12,240,397	15,358	41.96
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	820	10,420,328	12,708	34.72
	Winfield Correctional Facility	745	9,961,801	13,372	36.54
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	340	7,913,608	23,275	63.59
	Subtotal	9,010	\$128,351,100	\$14,245	\$38.92
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,010	26,113,007	2,898	7.92
	Inmate Programs	9,010	5,268,065	585	1.60
	Food Service	9,010	12,304,146	1,366	3.73
	Total Expenditures	9,010	\$172,036,318	\$19,094	\$52.17

FY 2005	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,464	\$33,034,706	\$13,407	\$36.73
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,800	25,085,661	13,936	38.18
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,453	21,300,282	14,660	40.16
	Topeka Correctional Facility	620	11,774,313	18,991	52.03
	Norton Correctional Facility	790	12,676,676	16,046	43.96
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	825	10,845,707	13,146	36.02
	Winfield Correctional Facility	740	10,274,243	13,884	38.04
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	333	8,312,635	24,963	68.39
	Subtotal	9,025	\$133,304,223	\$14,771	\$40.47
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,025	26,934,607	2,984	8.18
	Inmate Programs	9,025	5,295,760*	587	1.61
	Food Service	9,025	12,929,540	1,433	3.93
	Total Expenditures	9,025	\$178,464,130	\$19,775	\$54.19

System-wide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the system-wide average daily population (ADP) housed in KDOC facilities. Daily per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the annual cost by 366 days in FY 04 and 365 days in FY 05. Per capita costs do not include costs associated with central office administration, correctional industries, debt service, and capital improvements.

*Inmate Programs amount in FY 05 is based upon preliminary breakdown of recommended amount for offender programs.

VOI/TIS Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program

Between 1996 and 2001, the state received \$27.3 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. VOI/TIS funds have been used or committed for several major projects in the state, including: a new medium security housing unit at Norton; a renovation project at Lansing; a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; a new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; a new female conservation camp; day reporting centers; JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles; and, contract placement of medium custody males in a private facility. Grant expenditure status is summarized below. Congress has not appropriated funds for the VOI/TIS program since federal fiscal year 2001.

Status of VOI/TIS Grant Award Expenditures in Kansas

Total Amount Awarded (FFY 96-01)	\$27,245,469
Project	VOI/TIS Amount
Completed Projects	
NCF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	\$ 4,190,379
Labette expansion - 100 conservation camp beds	718,889
LCF-East expansion - 100 minimum security beds	179,159
Programming for drug testing	133,747
Hair specimen testing	32,680
Lease of male beds - 100 medium security	695,300
ECF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	5,478,971
Funds expended on completed projects	\$ 11,429,125
Ongoing Projects and/or Projects Committed But Not Yet Complete	
Maximum security juvenile facility - 150 juvenile offender beds	\$ 5,500,000
Female conservation camp - 17 private facility beds (through FY 2003)	730,745
Day reporting centers (through FY 2003)	2,219,331
Funds expended and/or committed	\$ 8,450,076
Total Expended or Committed to Date	\$ 19,879,201
Planned Expenditures - FY 2004	
Day reporting centers	\$ 2,289,600
Lease of male beds	634,500
Female conservation camp	424,322
Amounts included in FY 04 budget	\$ 3,348,422
Planned Expenditures - FY 2005	
Day reporting centers	\$ 2,336,400
Lease of male beds	1,244,279
Female conservation camp	437,167
Amounts included in FY 05 budget	\$ 4,017,846
Total Expended, Committed & Planned	\$ 27,245,469

Authorized FTE in FY 2004*By Location and Uniformed vs. Non-Uniformed*

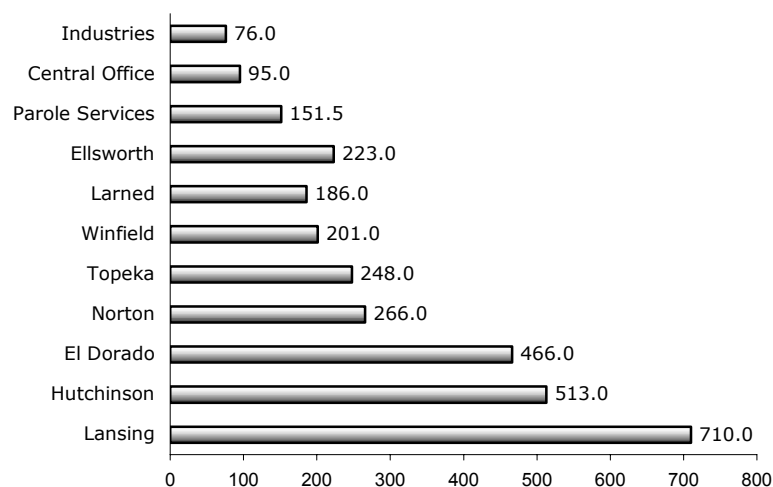
90% of the total authorized positions for the Department of Corrections are in correctional facilities.

Nearly two-thirds of the total system wide FTE are uniformed security staff.

The department's FTE count does not include unclassified temporary positions or employees of contract providers who deliver services such as medical and mental health care, offender programs, and food service.

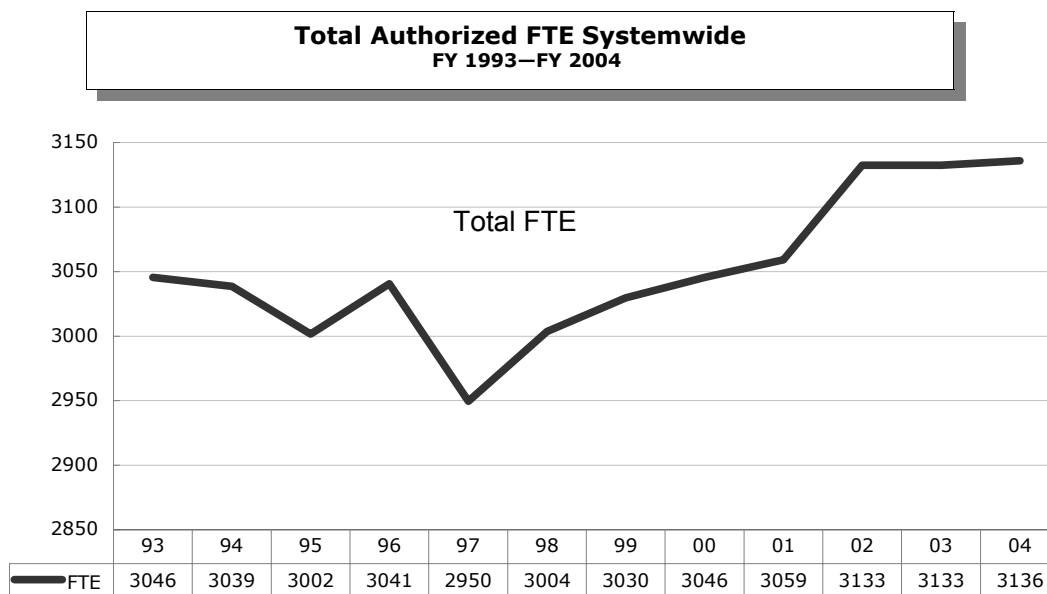
KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2004

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
Facilities			
El Dorado	466.0	351.0	115.0
Ellsworth	223.0	147.0	76.0
Hutchinson	513.0	354.0	159.0
Lansing	710.0	537.0	173.0
Larned	186.0	132.0	54.0
Norton	266.0	190.0	76.0
Topeka	248.0	159.0	89.0
Winfield	201.0	130.0	71.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2813.0	2000.0	813.0
Parole Services	151.5		151.5
Correctional Industries	76.0		76.0
Central Office	95.0		95.0
Total	3135.5	2000.0	1135.5
<i>% of Total</i>		63.8%	36.2%

Authorized FTE in FY 2004, by Location

The three largest correctional facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson and El Dorado—have over 50% of the department's authorized staffing.

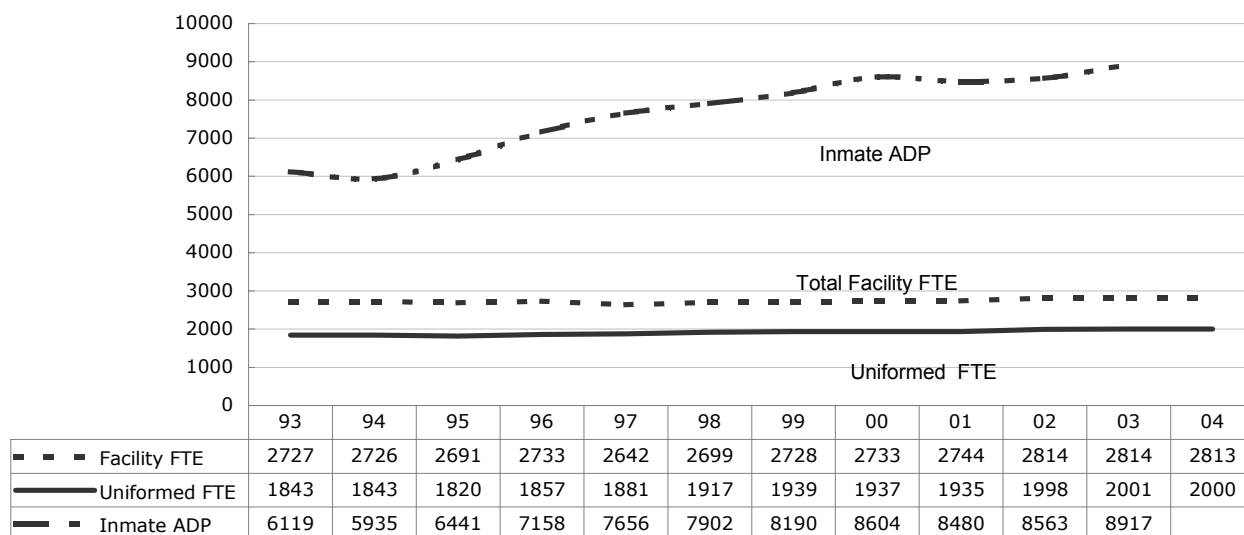
KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1993



- A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department's decision to privatize food service.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1993 (cont)

Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population



Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded. Beginning in FY 04, the FTE breakdown counts majors as uniformed staff. In prior years, some facilities may have counted majors as non-uniformed.

Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population.

Between FY 1993 and FY 2003:

- the inmate ADP increased by 45.7%
- total facility staffing increased by 3.2%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 8.6%

Workforce Profile

Based on the November 2003 KDOC Workforce

Total KDOC Workforce *includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in November 2003.*

Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
43.0	875	2,162	2,722	171	69	13	45	17	3,037
	28.8%	71.2%	89.6%	5.6%	2.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	100.0%

Uniformed Staff *includes Corrections Officers I's and II's, and Corrections Specialist I's (sergeants), II's (lieutenants) and III's (captains).*

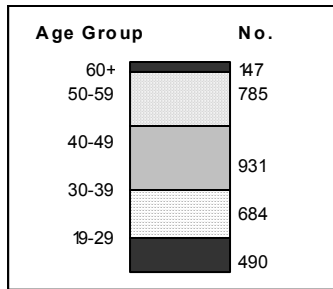
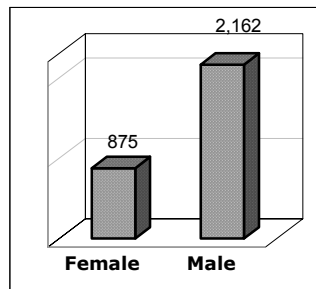
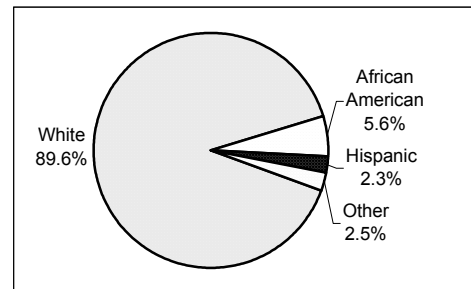
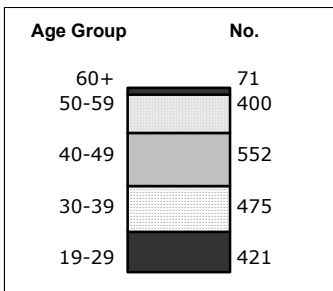
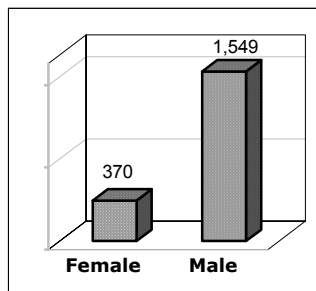
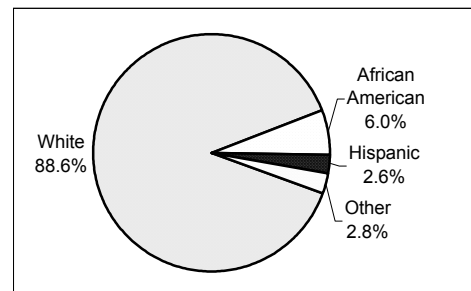
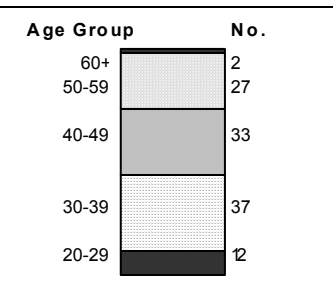
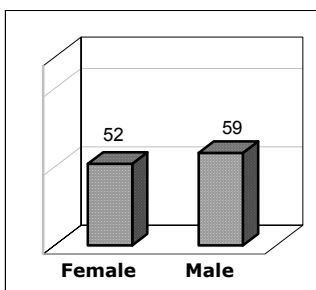
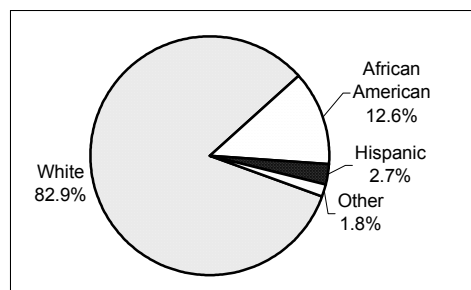
Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
40.8	370	1,549	1,702	116	49	7	28	17	1,919
	19.3%	80.7%	88.7%	6.0%	2.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%

Of the total uniformed staff: 1,070 were Corrections Officer I's, 406 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists. CO I's represented 35% of all KDOC staff and all uniformed staff represented 63% of total KDOC employees.

Parole Officers and Supervisors *includes Parole Officer I's and II's and Parole Supervisors.*

Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
42.3	52	59	92	14	3	-	2	-	111
	46.8%	53.2%	82.9%	12.6%	2.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%

The total includes 73 Parole Officer I's, 25 Parole Officer II's and 13 Parole Supervisors.

Workforce Profile (cont)**Age****Gender****Race****TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE****Age Group****Gender****Race****UNIFORMED STAFF****Age Group****Gender****Race****PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**

Salary Comparisons—Fall 2003

The ability to recruit and retain qualified staff continues to be a concern for the department. Because salary levels are critical in recruitment and retention of staff, the department periodically surveys other corrections and law enforcement agencies to compare our salaries with those offered by agencies performing similar functions. The most recent survey was conducted in the fall of 2003. We surveyed corrections departments in five nearby states (Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa), as well as several corrections and law enforcement agencies in Kansas, particularly those located near the larger KDOC facilities. Salary information was collected for starting, mid-point, and maximum salaries for several position classes (or their equivalent in other agencies), including: Corrections Officers I's and II's, Corrections Specialists I's, II's and III's, Corrections Counselors I's and II's, and Unit Team Managers. Survey results for three of those position classes—two uniformed and one non-uniformed—are presented here.

Despite salary increases approved for uniformed staff during the 1999 and 2001 legislative sessions, KDOC uniformed staff salaries still rank low when compared to many of the other jurisdictions surveyed. Uniformed positions represent nearly two-thirds of the department's authorized staffing.

Corrections Officer I's and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$ 34,452	\$ 41,382	\$ 48,312
Iowa	31,054	37,544	44,033
Nebraska	24,586	28,850	33,114
Kansas	22,942	26,478	30,014
Oklahoma	21,804	24,196	30,244
Missouri	21,720	25,962	30,204
<i>Average</i>	\$ 26,093	\$ 30,735	\$ 35,987
<i>Median</i>	\$ 23,764	\$ 27,664	\$ 31,679
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>6th</i>

When compared to other state corrections departments in this region, KDOC ranks fourth out of six states in the starting salary and mid-point salary, and ranks sixth out of six in maximum salary paid to Corrections Officer I's.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Johnson Co. (CO)	\$ 34,008	\$ 42,224	\$ 50,170
City of Olathe	33,750	39,483	46,188
SG Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	32,968	39,978	46,987
Corr.Corp. of America	32,697	N/A	N/A
US Penitentiary	31,875	N/A	N/A
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	28,517	34,590	40,664
RL Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	27,622	35,027	42,432
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	24,835	29,952	35,069
Wyandotte Co. (CO)	24,720	33,444	42,648
Riley Co. Jail (CO)	24,565	28,787	32,989
City of Atchison (Pol Ofr)	24,175	28,441	32,707
Reno Co. (CO)	22,942	27,664	32,386
KDOC	22,942	26,478	30,014
Atchison Co. (CO)	21,923	22,797	23,670
US Army Pvt. E1	12,272	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 26,654	\$ 32,405	\$ 37,994
<i>Median</i>	\$ 24,835	\$ 31,698	\$ 37,867
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>12th of 15</i>	<i>11th of 12</i>	<i>11th of 12</i>

KDOC also ranks low when compared to other corrections and law enforcement agencies located near some of our larger facilities. These are some of the agencies with whom we compete directly in the recruitment and retention of uniformed line staff.

KDOC ranked near the bottom in each of the three salary comparisons made for COI and equivalent positions.

Salary Comparisons—Fall 2003 (cont)

Corrections Specialists I's (Sergeants) and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Nebraska	\$ 29,370	\$ 33,634	\$ 37,898
Kansas	29,266	33,748	38,230
Oklahoma	25,249	29,494	33,268
Missouri	23,268	28,272	33,276
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average	\$ 26,788	\$ 31,287	\$ 35,668
Median	\$ 27,258	\$ 31,564	\$ 35,587
KDOC Rank (of 4)	2rd	1st	1st

CSI's have a rank of sergeant, and are first line supervisors within correctional facilities. Of the four reporting DOCs in the comparison group, KDOC ranked second in starting salary and first in both the mid-point and maximum salaries.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
City of Olathe (Sr Offr)	\$62,846	\$65,360	\$67,974
Wyandotte Co. (Pol Sgt)	55,004	56,379	57,512
Johnson Co. (Shft Sgt)	48,506	57,616	66,726
Riley Co Sheriff (Pol Sgt)	42,432	45,552	48,672
Sedg. Co. Sheriff (Sgt)	40,955	49,670	58,365
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	38,085	46,197	54,309
US Penitentiary	37,282	42,549	48,459
City of Atchison (Det)	34,016	40,019	46,022
Riley Co. Jail	31,075	36,400	41,725
KDOC	29,266	33,748	38,230
Reno Co. Jail (Sgt)	29,099	35,090	41,080
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Sgt)	29,099	35,090	41,080
US Army Sgt. E5	22,841	25,120	27,398

As with the COI rankings, KDOC salaries for CSI's ranked low when compared to equivalent positions in other corrections and law enforcement agencies with which we are in direct competition with respect to recruitment of staff.

The department ranked 10th of 13 in minimum salary for CSI's, and second to last in both the mid-point and maximum salaries.

Average	\$38,500	\$43,753	\$49,042
Median	\$37,282	\$42,549	\$48,459
KDOC Rank	10th of 13	12th of 13	12th of 13

Corrections Counselors I's

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$41,856	\$50,304	\$58,752
Iowa	30,742	39,010	47,278
Kansas	29,266	33,748	38,230
Nebraska	27,685	32,792	37,898
Missouri	27,444	33,660	39,876
Oklahoma	26,221	29,474	36,843
Average	\$30,536	\$36,498	\$43,146
Median	\$28,476	\$33,704	\$39,053
KDOC Rank (of 6)	3rd	3rd	4th

When compared to other state corrections departments in nearby states, KDOC ranked third of six in starting and mid-point salaries for corrections counselors, and fourth in maximum salaries.

Vacancies in Uniformed Staff As of December 31, 2003

Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	537	39
El Dorado	351	15
Norton	190	9
Hutchinson	354	1
Larned	132	5
Ellsworth	147	8
Topeka	159	13
Winfield	130	2
2000		92

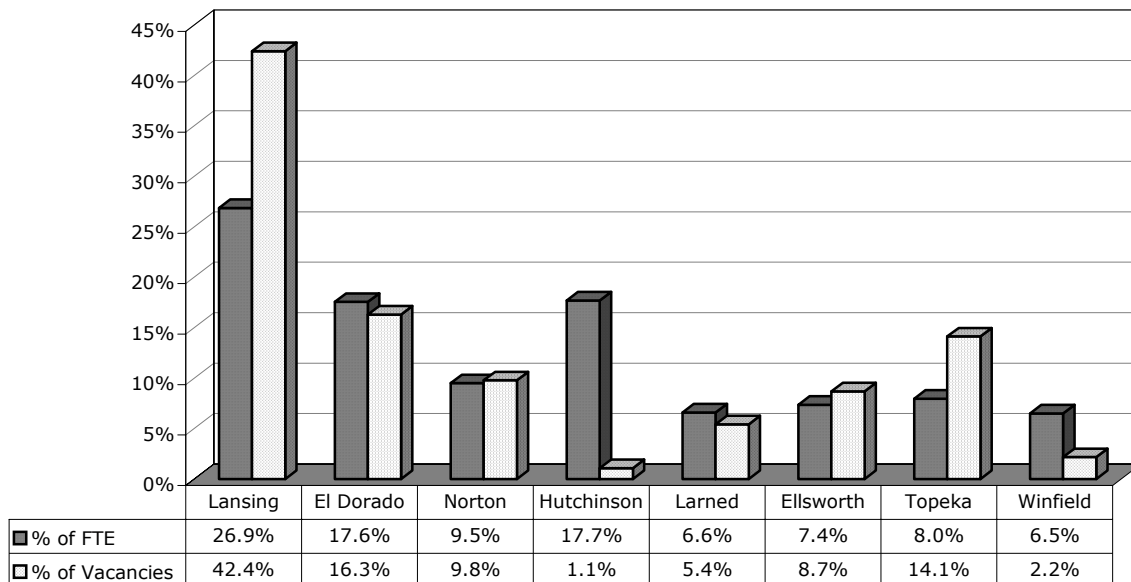
On December 31, 2003 there were 92 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 4.6% of uniformed FTE.

This is an decrease of 37 from the number of vacancies existing on December 31, 2002. At that time, the system-wide uniformed staff vacancy total was 129.

At year-end 2003, the largest number of vacancies existed at Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF). LCF has 26.9% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, and had 42.4% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2003.

The large number of uniformed staff vacancies on December 31, 2003 reflects, in part, the fact that positions have been held open in response to budget reductions.

KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES December 2003



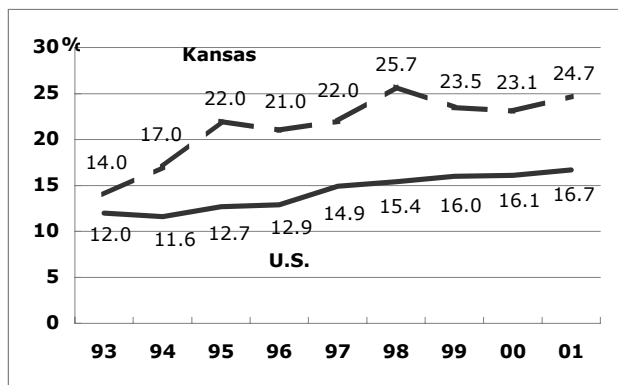
Turnover**TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS
BY FACILITY— FY 2003**

	FTE*	FY 03 Separations	Turnover Rate
El Dorado	351	93	26.5%
Lansing	537	156	29.1%
Hutchinson	354	78	22.0%
Larned	133	31	23.3%
Winfield	130	19	14.6%
Ellsworth	147	43	29.3%
Topeka	142	10	7.0%
Norton	190	14	7.4%
	1984	444	22.4%

*FTE reflects count at beginning of fiscal year.

In FY 2003, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 22.4%. Turnover is calculated by dividing the number of separations by the total number of authorized uniformed FTE. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2003 were experienced at Ellsworth and Lansing. Over one-third of all separations from uniformed staff positions system-wide occurred at Lansing.

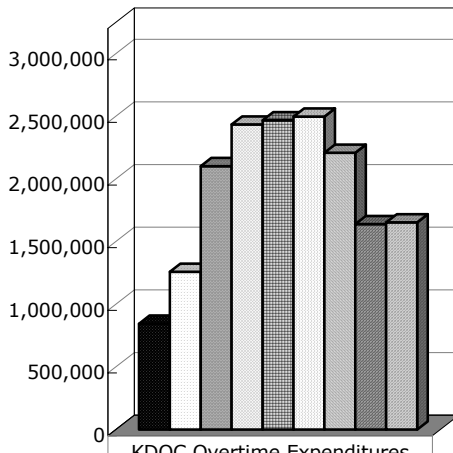
**TURNOVER IN CORRECTIONS OFFICER POSITIONS
SINCE 1993
Kansas and the National Average**

Source of U. S. data—The Corrections Yearbook.

Over the past several years, corrections officer turnover rates in the KDOC system have consistently been higher than the national average. Since 1993, corrections officer turnover rates in Kansas have ranged from a low of 14.0% to a high of 25.7%, compared to the national range of 11.6-16.7%.

Since 1993, the Kansas turnover rate has averaged 21.4% compared to 14.3% nationally. The Kansas average rate has been higher in recent years, averaging 24.3% since 1998.

Overtime Expenditures for Uniformed Staff: FY 1995—FY 2003

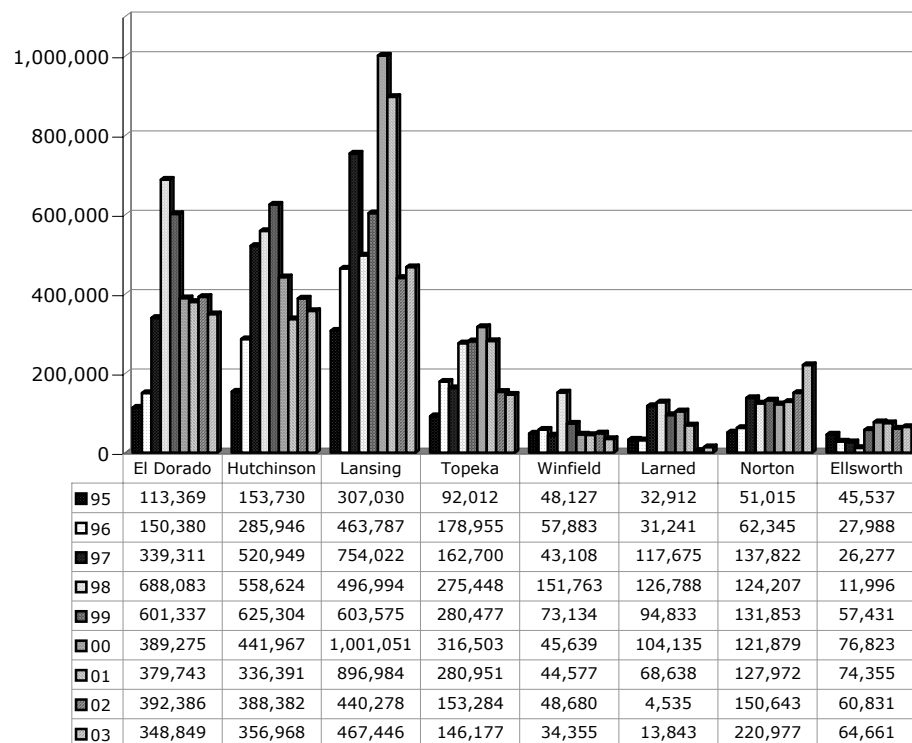


95	843,732
96	1,258,525
97	2,101,864
98	2,433,903
99	2,467,944
00	2,497,272
01	2,209,611
02	1,639,019
03	1,653,276

Staffing shortages at KDOC facilities have resulted in significant increases in overtime expenditures in recent years. During the past three fiscal years, the average amount expended for overtime has been about 2.0 times the amount expended for this purpose in FY 1995.

Note: Expenditure amounts include base wages only, and do not include fringe benefits. Amounts include overtime paid to all uniformed staff, including transportation officers.

OVERTIME EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY, FY 1995-FY 2003



Operational Staffing Levels

If a KDOC facility does not have sufficient staff in a given shift to fill all of the facility's posts (i.e. duty assignments), the facility implements its operational staffing plan—which identifies the posts that are to be left vacant during all or part of that shift. Operational staffing levels represent the minimum staffing required for safe facility operation *during the short term*. Operational staffing levels are not adequate for safe facility operation on a sustained basis.

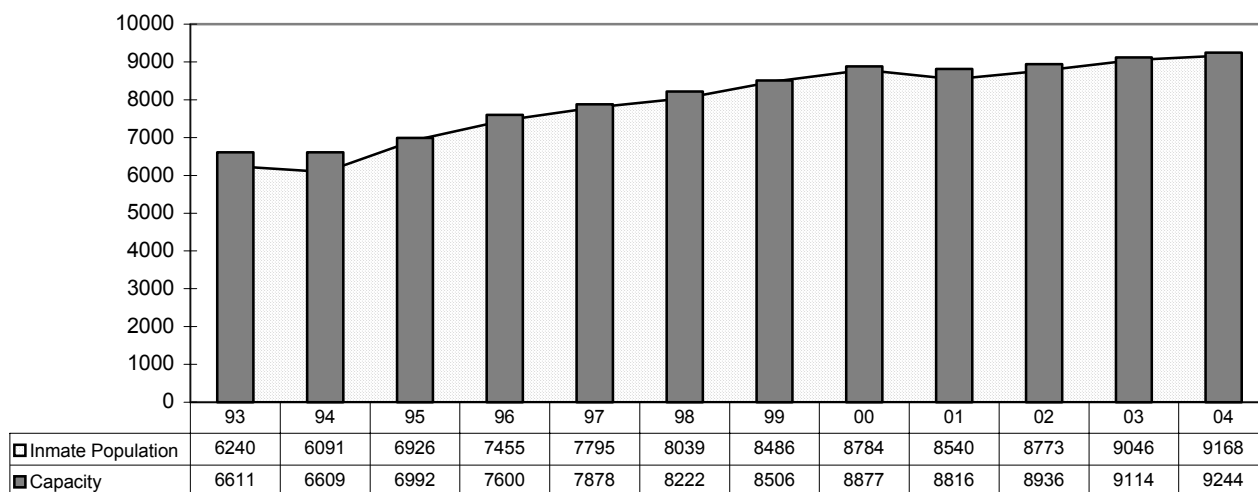
The table below identifies the extent to which KDOC facilities operated at, above, or below the operational staffing level during FY 2003.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2003			
Facility	% Above Operational Staffing	% At Operational Staffing	% Below Operational Staffing
El Dorado	33.8	60.6	5.7
Ellsworth	38.0	44.2	17.8
Hutchinson	47.7	47.7	4.7
Lansing	32.7	49.8	17.5
Larned	.09	99.9	0
Norton			
Central	26.3	32.5	41.2
East	61.1	38.9	0
Topeka	33.7	66.3	0
Winfield			
Central	80.1	19.9	0
Wichita Work Release	39.4	60.5	0.2

KDOC
2004

Profile Issue: Population & Capacity

Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1993— FY 2004 (through December 31, 2003)



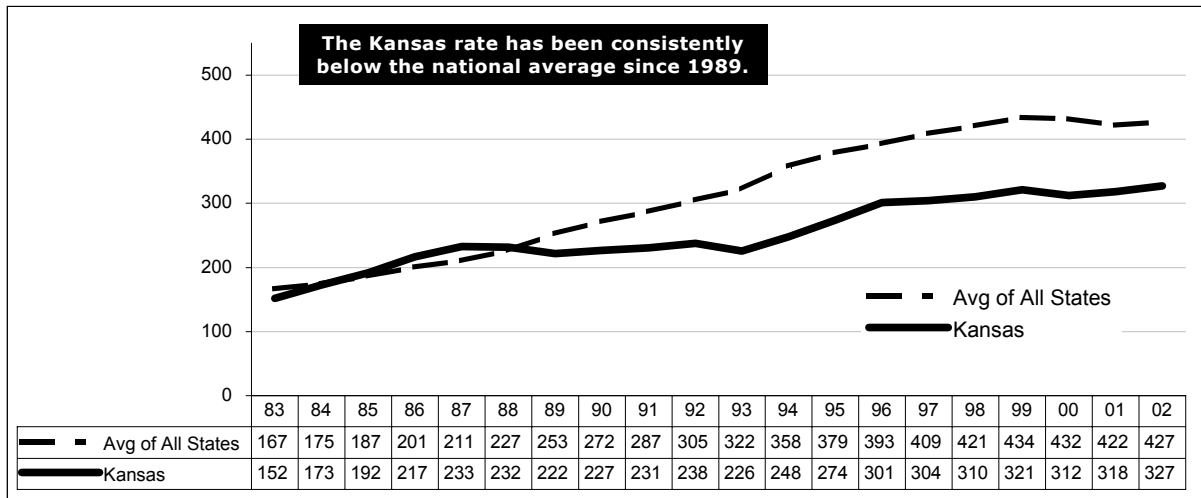
Capacity numbers are as of June 30th each year. The inmate population given for each year is the June 30 population, except for the December 31, 2003 population.

During much of the past 12 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, resulted in a federal court order in 1989. The order was terminated in 1996 following numerous changes to the correctional system. During the last half of the 1990s, increases in the inmate population were matched by capacity increases, but capacity utilization rates remained consistently high.

- Since FY 1993, the inmate population has increased by 46.9% and capacity has increased by 40%.
- Of the 11 complete fiscal years represented in the chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 98% or more of capacity on 7 occasions.
- Since 1995, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.4%.

Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States (number incarcerated per 100,000 population)

Kansas Rate vs. Average for All States: 1983-2002 (Dec 31st each year)



State Incarceration Rates: December 31, 2002								
Rank			Rank			Rank		
1	Louisiana	794	18	Tennessee	430	35	Pennsylvania	325
2	Mississippi	743	19	Maryland	425	36	New Jersey	322
3	Texas	692	20	Colorado	415	37	New Mexico	309
4	Oklahoma	667	21	Connecticut	405	38	Hawaii	308
5	Alabama	612	22	Ohio	398	39	Iowa	284
6	South Carolina	555	23	Alaska	396	40	Washington	261
7	Georgia	552	24	Wisconsin	391	41	West Virginia	250
8	Missouri	529	25	Kentucky	380	42	Massachusetts	234
9	Arizona	513	26	South Dakota	378	43	Utah	233
10	Michigan	501	27	Montana	361	44	Nebraska	228
11	Nevada	483	28	Indiana	348	45	Vermont	214
12	Arkansas	479	29	Wyoming	348	46	New Hampshire	192
13	Idaho	461	30	New York	346	47	Rhode Island	191
14	Virginia	460	31	North Carolina	345	48	North Dakota	161
15	Delaware	453	32	Oregon	342	49	Maine	141
16	California	452	33	Illinois	336	50	Minnesota	141
17	Florida	450	34	Kansas	327			
Average for all states: 427								

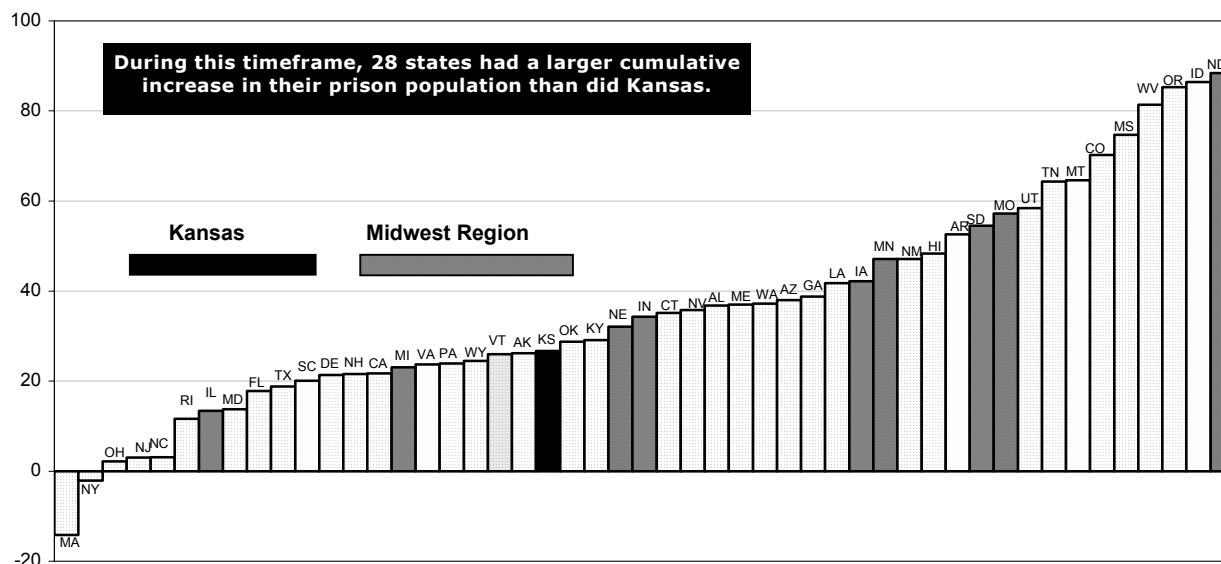
Notes: The following jurisdictions have integrated prison and jail systems: Delaware; Connecticut; Alaska; Hawaii; Vermont; and, Rhode Island. Rates exclude federal prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1995-2002

Kansas' Rank Relative to All Other States and to Midwest Region States

Cumulative Percentage Change, 1995-2002



Percentage Change in State Inmate Populations

Cumulative Percentage Change, by State, 1995-2002

Rank		Total % Change	Rank		Total % Change	Rank		Total % Change
1	North Dakota	88.4	18	Georgia	38.8	35	Michigan	23.1
2	Idaho	86.4	19	Arizona	38.0	36	California	21.7
3	Oregon	85.3	20	Washington	37.2	37	New Hampshire	21.6
4	West Virginia	81.4	21	Maine	37.0	38	Delaware	21.4
5	Mississippi	74.7	22	Alabama	36.8	39	South Carolina	20.1
6	Colorado	70.2	23	Nevada	35.8	40	Texas	18.8
7	Montana	64.6	24	Connecticut	35.2	41	Florida	17.8
8	Tennessee	64.3	25	Indiana	34.3	42	Maryland	13.8
9	Utah	58.4	26	Nebraska	32.1	43	Illinois	13.4
10	Missouri	57.2	27	Kentucky	29.1	44	Rhode Island	11.6
11	South Dakota	54.5	28	Oklahoma	28.8	45	North Carolina	3.1
12	Arkansas	52.6	29	Kansas	26.7	46	New Jersey	3.0
13	Hawaii	48.3	30	Alaska	26.2	47	Ohio	2.2
14	New Mexico	47.1	31	Vermont	26.0	48	New York	-2.1
15	Minnesota	47.1	32	Wyoming	24.5	49	Massachusetts	-14.2
16	Iowa	42.2	33	Pennsylvania	23.9			
17	Louisiana	41.8	34	Virginia	23.7		All States	23.6

Source: Prisoners in 2002, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Note: Wisconsin data was not reported because of a change in state reporting procedures.

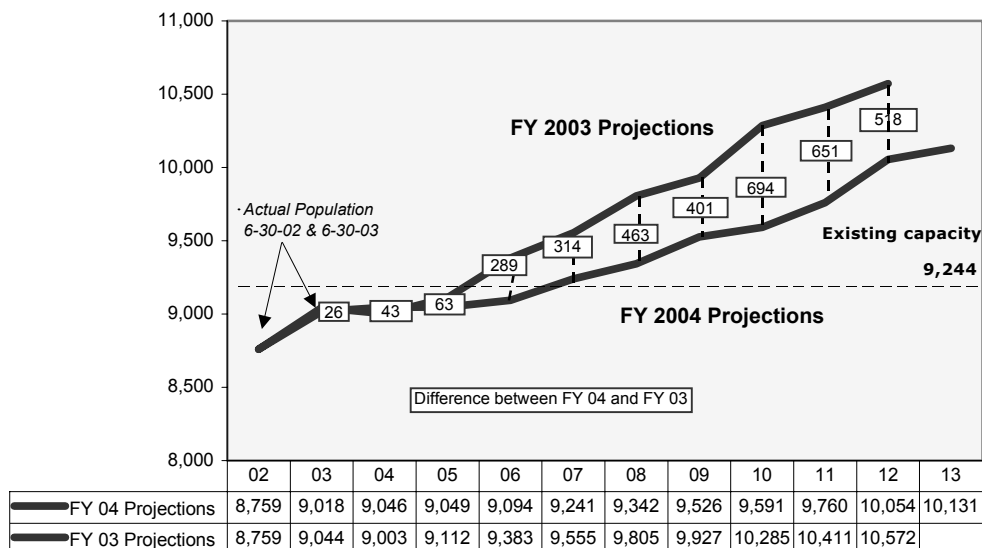
Population & Capacity

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Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2004 Inmate Population Projections Population as of June 30 each year

ID Group	fiscal year (population as of June 30 each year)											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13		
Off Grid	690	716	756	801	842	889	928	980	1029	1073	1117	427	61.9%
Non-Drug													
Level 1	702	751	799	848	899	948	992	1030	1071	1111	1138	436	62.1%
Level 2	501	508	510	512	504	504	505	503	502	506	510	9	1.8%
Level 3	1308	1298	1292	1280	1292	1290	1294	1297	1298	1304	1315	7	0.5%
Level 4	279	277	278	295	301	295	291	290	286	298	300	21	7.5%
Level 5	1024	1070	1067	1051	1034	1044	1090	1055	1090	1116	1122	98	9.6%
Level 6	158	165	175	162	167	165	162	166	162	178	164	6	3.8%
Level 7	708	701	683	696	692	683	684	674	697	708	704	-4	-0.6%
Level 8	203	238	221	208	194	193	204	204	205	228	207	4	2.0%
Level 9	227	202	175	177	195	182	195	176	176	196	211	-16	-7.0%
Level 10	41	42	41	34	39	34	42	41	42	42	41	0	0.0%
Drug													
Level D1	489	564	576	617	645	660	676	692	697	727	733	244	49.9%
Level D2	367	296	270	247	241	243	256	242	237	247	236	-131	-35.7%
Level D3	426	425	439	430	474	476	467	485	495	511	508	82	19.2%
Level D4	564	584	634	652	654	626	660	638	637	639	639	75	13.3%
Parole CVs	1331	1209	1133	1084	1068	1110	1080	1118	1136	1170	1186	-145	-10.9%
Total	9,018	9,046	9,049	9,094	9,241	9,342	9,526	9,591	9,760	10,054	10,131	1,113	12.3%

As illustrated in the graph below, the FY 2004 population projections prepared by the Kansas Sentencing Commission represent a decrease from the FY 2003 projections. Annual variance between the two projection series ranges from 43 for the June 30, 2004 population to 651 for the June 30, 2011 population. The difference between the projected years is primarily attributable to the planned implementation of SB 123, legislation designed to decrease the amount of incarcerated offenders through the community-based treatment of lower level drug offenders.



Population & Capacity

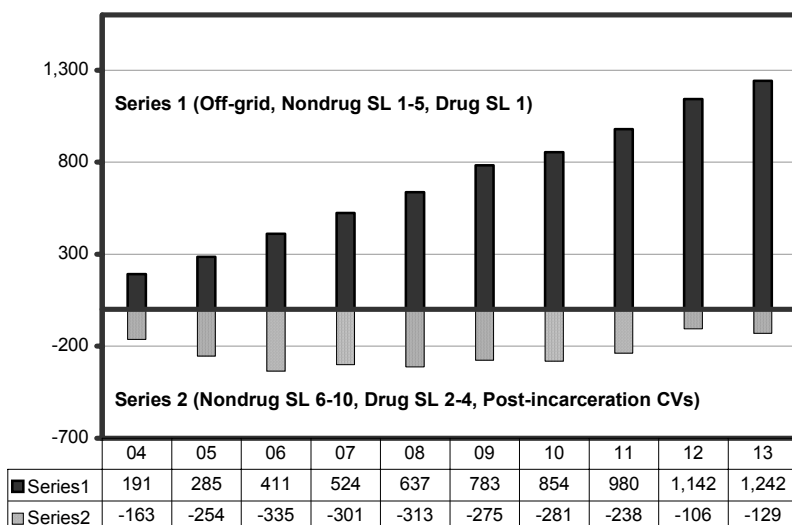
FY 2004 PROJECTIONS COMPARED TO EXISTING POPULATION Amount of Increase/Decrease from June 30, 2003 Population, by ID Group

ID Group	fiscal year									
	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Off Grid	26	66	111	152	199	238	290	339	383	427
Non-Drug										
Level 1	49	97	146	197	246	290	328	369	409	436
Level 2	7	9	11	3	3	4	2	1	5	9
Level 3	-10	-16	-28	-16	-18	-14	-11	-10	-4	7
Level 4	-2	-1	16	22	16	12	11	7	19	21
Level 5	46	43	27	10	20	66	31	66	92	98
Level 6	7	17	4	9	7	4	8	4	20	6
Level 7	-7	-25	-12	-16	-25	-24	-34	-11	0	-4
Level 8	35	18	5	-9	-10	1	1	2	25	4
Level 9	-25	-52	-50	-32	-45	-32	-51	-51	-31	-16
Level 10	1	0	-7	-2	-7	1	0	1	1	0
Drug										
Level D1	75	87	128	156	171	187	203	208	238	244
Level D2	-71	-97	-120	-126	-124	-111	-125	-130	-120	-131
Level D3	-1	13	4	48	50	41	59	69	85	82
Level D4	20	70	88	90	62	96	74	73	75	75
Parole CVs	-122	-198	-247	-263	-221	-251	-213	-195	-161	-145
Total	28	31	76	223	324	508	573	742	1036	1113

Increase is equal to or greater than 100

Decrease is equal to or greater than 100

Aggregate Change from June 30, 2003: Higher Severity Level Inmates vs. Other ID Groups



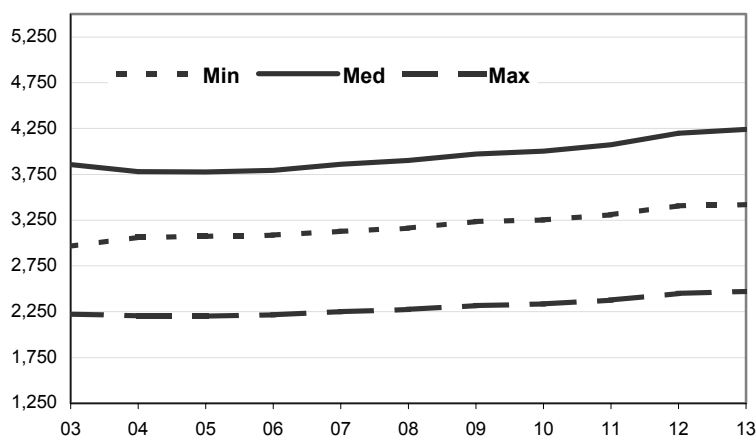
As compared to the June 30, 2003 population—

- Inmates convicted of crimes in the higher severity levels are projected to increase significantly throughout the projection period, while
- The combined total in the other ID groups is expected to decline during the projection period.

Projections by Custody

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2003 actual	2,963	3,858	1,302	717	206	2,225	9,046
2004	3,061	3,780	1,307	733	165	2,205	9,046
2005	3,071	3,775	1,308	730	165	2,203	9,049
2006	3,084	3,795	1,314	735	166	2,215	9,094
2007	3,128	3,861	1,336	748	168	2,252	9,241
2008	3,163	3,902	1,350	756	171	2,277	9,342
2009	3,234	3,973	1,376	769	174	2,319	9,526
2010	3,254	4,002	1,385	775	175	2,335	9,591
2011	3,310	4,073	1,411	788	178	2,377	9,760
2012	3,405	4,199	1,453	814	183	2,450	10,054
2013	3,422	4,239	1,465	821	184	2,470	10,131
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2003 actual	32.8%	42.6%	14.4%	7.9%	2.3%	24.6%	100%
2004	33.8%	41.8%	14.4%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2005	33.9%	41.7%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.3%	100%
2006	33.9%	41.7%	14.4%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2007	33.8%	41.8%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2008	33.9%	41.8%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2009	33.9%	41.7%	14.4%	8.1%	1.8%	24.3%	100%
2010	33.9%	41.7%	14.4%	8.1%	1.8%	24.3%	100%
2011	33.9%	41.7%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2012	33.9%	41.8%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%
2013	33.8%	41.8%	14.5%	8.1%	1.8%	24.4%	100%

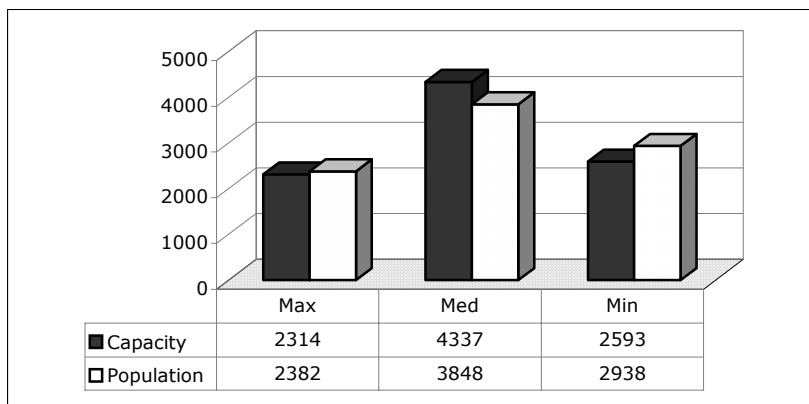


Compared to actual June 30, 2003, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

- 459 minimum custody inmates.
- 381 medium custody inmates.
- 245 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

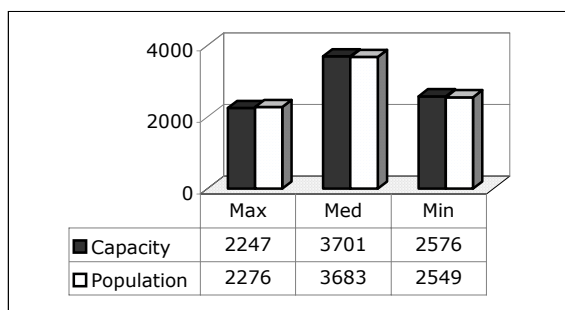
Population & Capacity

Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2003



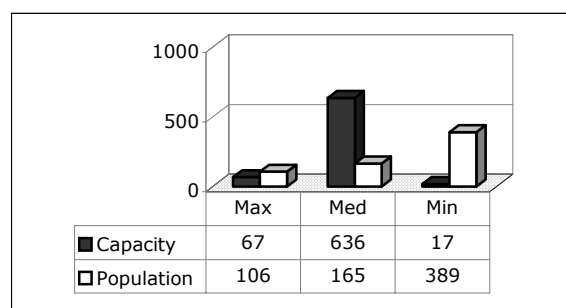
CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL

Capacity = 9,244 Population = 9,168



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

Capacity = 8,524 Population = 8,508



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES

Capacity = 720 Population = 660

While system-wide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on system-wide totals, but must take into account both inmate gender and custody requirements. Inmates can be placed in higher security locations than their custody classification level would indicate (minimum custody inmates in medium security housing, for example) but the reverse cannot happen. Inmates with higher custody classifications cannot be placed in locations with a lower security designation. Moreover, capacity in an all male or all female facility is not available for housing inmates of the opposite gender. Finally, there are facility-specific considerations which come into play. As an example, the security designation of much of the female capacity at TCF's Central Unit is medium security. While this capacity is suitable for housing medium custody females, it would not be appropriate for housing medium custody males.

Adjusted Baseline Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	2,247	3,701	2,576	8,524
Utilization Adjustments	(165)	(82)	177	(70)
(Adjusted) Baseline Capacity	2,082	3,619	2,753	8,454
Projected Male Population				
June 30, 2004	2,099	3,653	2,682	8,434
June 30, 2005	2,092	3,642	2,674	8,408
June 30, 2006	2,105	3,663	2,690	8,458
June 30, 2007	2,144	3,731	2,739	8,614
June 30, 2008	2,164	3,767	2,764	8,695
June 30, 2009	2,202	3,832	2,814	8,848
June 30, 2010	2,218	3,861	2,835	8,914
June 30, 2011	2,258	3,930	2,885	9,073
June 30, 2012	2,330	4,055	2,977	9,362
June 30, 2013	2,356	4,102	3,012	9,470

Population projections

The population numbers are based on the Kansas Sentencing Commission's FY 2004 projections. In addition to its basic projections by inmate ID group, the commission also prepared a separate breakdown by custody and a separate breakdown by gender. The numbers above correspond with the commission's total projections for male inmates; the custody distribution by gender was calculated by first estimating the custody breakdown for women, and then subtracting those from the totals to derive an estimate for males.

Adjusted Baseline Capacity

The capacity numbers are based on the department's existing capacity for male inmates of 8,524 beds. The raw capacity numbers have been adjusted, however, to reflect certain utilization and operational factors to provide a more accurate estimate of bed availability at each custody level. These *utilization adjustments* reflect the following:

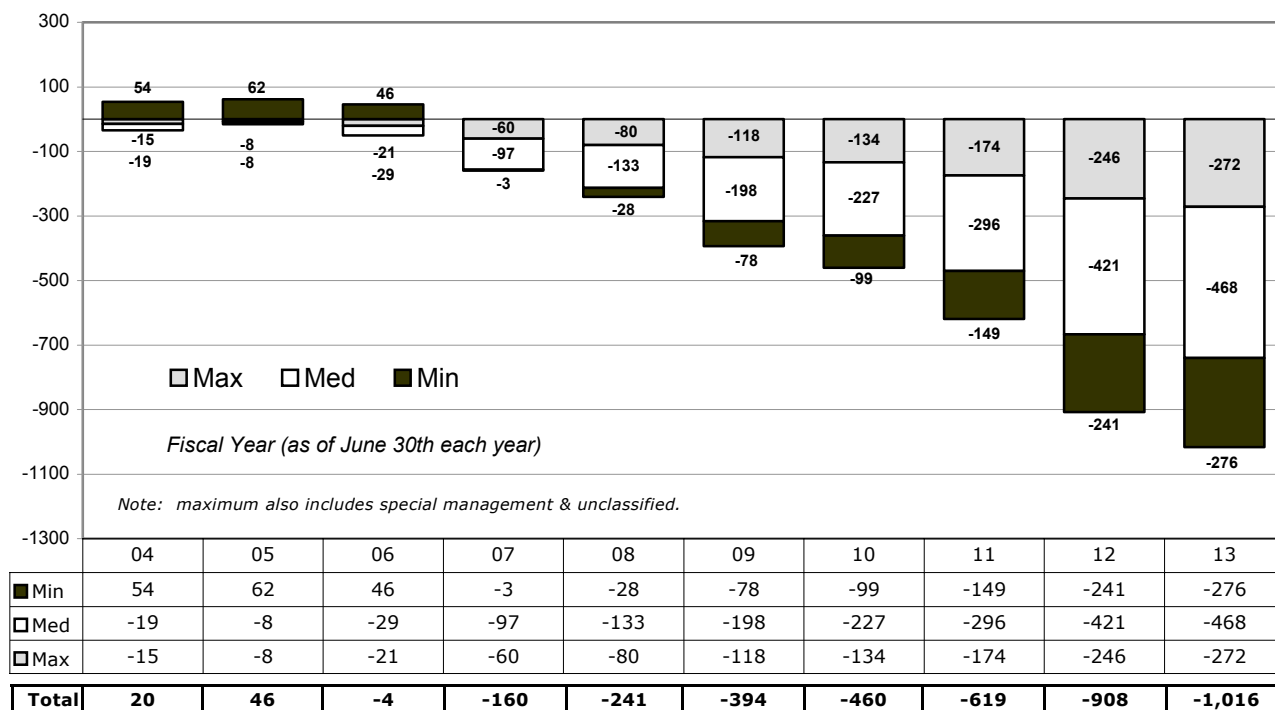
- (1) non-KDOC beds counted in the system-wide capacity are special purpose beds (such as those at Larned State Hospital) and their utilization depends on the number of inmates suitable for placement; and,
- (2) on any given day, some lower custody inmates occupy higher custody beds. Examples of situations where the latter occurs include: inmates who have received their initial custody classification but who are still undergoing evaluation as part of the intake process; inmates who have just received a lower custody classification and are waiting transfer to a lower custody bed; and, inmates whose medical condition requires close proximity to a level of medical care that is only available within a higher security unit.

The net effect of the utilization adjustments is as follows:

- -70 total beds.
- -165 maximum custody beds.
- -82 medium custody beds.
- +177 minimum custody beds.

Population & Capacity

Difference Between Adjusted Baseline Capacity and Projected Male Inmate Population, by Custody Level



This chart summarizes the difference between available capacity for male inmates and the projected male inmate population, by custody, for the end of each fiscal year through FY 2013.

With the exception of minimum custody beds in FY 04, FY 05, and FY 06, capacity deficits are projected at all custody levels during all fiscal years of the projection period. The total deficit ranges from a low of -4 in FY 06 to a high of -1,016 at the end of FY 13.

Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	67	636	17	720
Projected Female Population				
June 30, 2004	106	127	379	612
June 30, 2005	111	133	397	641
June 30, 2006	110	132	394	636
June 30, 2007	108	130	389	627
June 30, 2008	113	135	399	647
June 30, 2009	117	141	420	678
June 30, 2010	117	141	419	677
June 30, 2011	119	143	425	687
June 30, 2012	120	144	428	692
June 30, 2013	114	137	410	661

The security designation of capacity for females is heavily weighted towards medium custody because medium and minimum custody inmates are housed together at Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit. All of the beds in these living units are classified as medium. (The I Cellhouse compound and J dormitory are also part of TCF-Central, but they have their own perimeter and are physically separated from the rest of the facility.)

Although slow growth is projected for the female inmate population, an overall bed surplus is expected throughout the projection period. Because of the existing bed surplus for females, the department has entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity will be used for placement of up to 25 female inmates from the federal system. The agreement became effective January 1, 2002. Under the terms of the agreement, the state is reimbursed \$87.02 per day for each inmate.

KDOC
2004

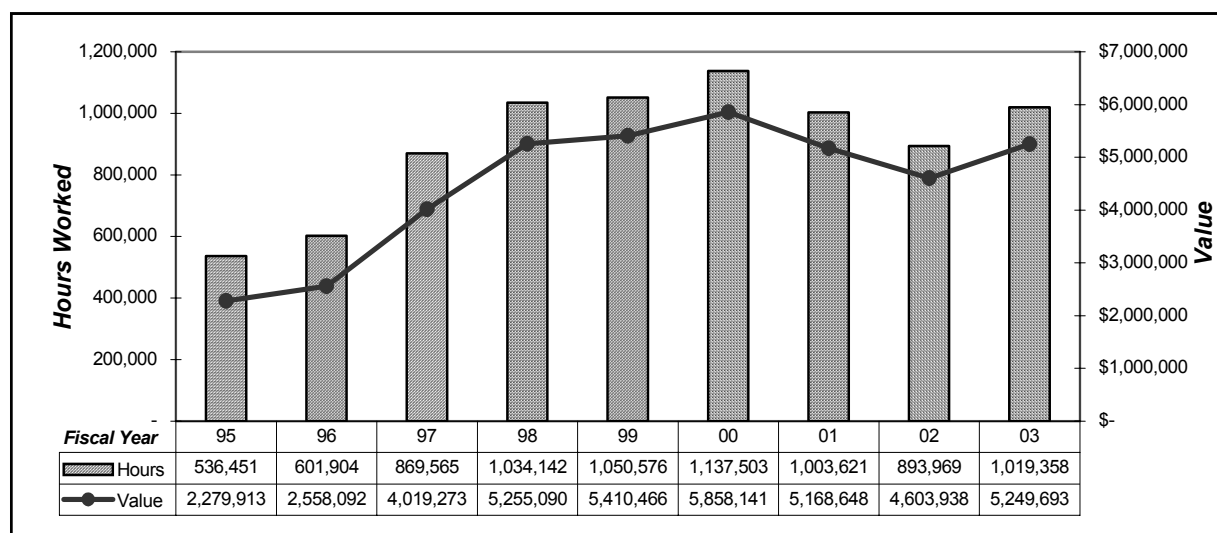
Offender Responsibility

Introduction

Over the past several years, the Department of Corrections has increased the emphasis placed on offender accountability and responsibility. A number of policies and operational practices have been implemented or revised with this goal in mind. In this section, information is provided on the results of several of these initiatives. These include:

- community service work
- offender fees and payments
 - ...by all inmates*
 - ...by work release inmates*
 - ...by inmates employed in private correctional industries*
- the privileges and incentives system

Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1995—FY 2003



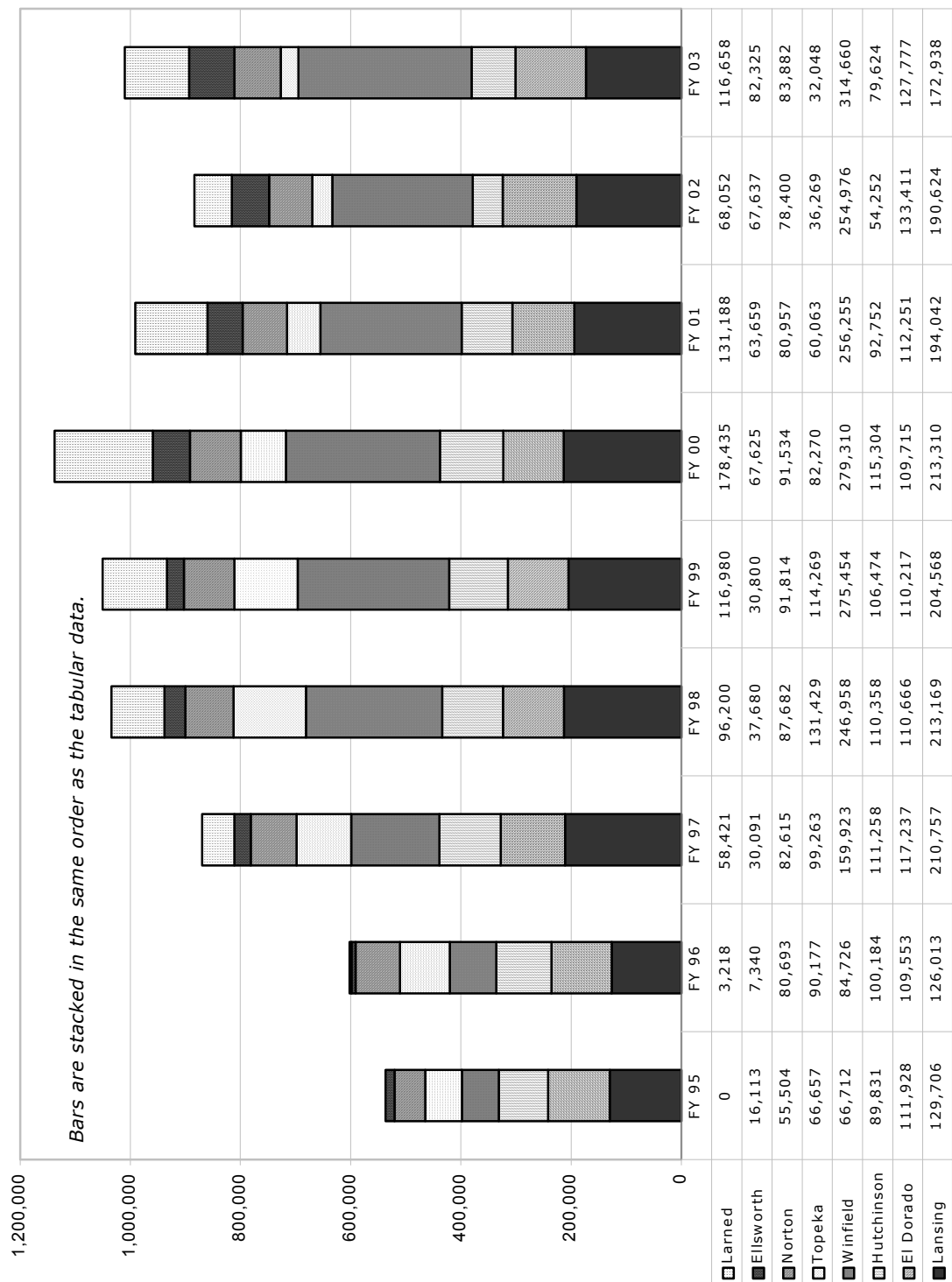
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. One of the primary work venues for minimum custody inmates is community service work. Each year, numerous KDOC work details perform a wide variety of tasks for public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

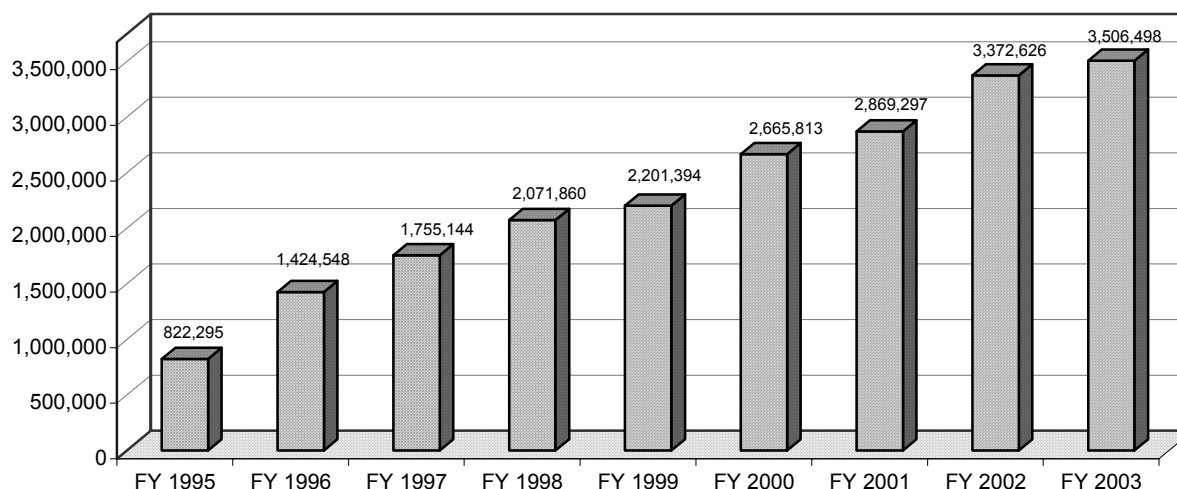
- The 1,019,358 hours worked in FY 2003 is approximately 14% more than the number of hours completed in FY 2002.
- If estimated at the minimum wage rate of \$5.15/hour, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$5.25 million in FY 2003.
- Most of the community service work performed by KDOC offenders is done by minimum custody inmates. However, offenders on post-incarceration supervision also are assigned to community service projects. In FY 2003, these offenders worked a total of 9,446 hours.

Offender Responsibility

Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility FY 1995—FY 2003



Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1995—FY 2003



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1995 and FY 2003, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than quadrupled, increasing from \$822,295 to \$3,506,498. Cumulative payments by offenders over the nine-year period totaled \$20.7 million. KDOC fees and assessments now include the following:

Reimbursement for room, board and transportation. Work release inmates and inmates employed by private correctional industries pay 25% of their gross wages in partial reimbursement for room and board. The reimbursement rate changed during FY 2001; previously, the rate was \$52.40 per week. Where applicable, these inmates also reimburse the state at \$.36/mile for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site.

Administrative fee. Inmates pay \$1 per month for administration of their inmate trust account. Proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Supervision fee. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision pay a supervision fee of \$25 per month. *(The fee policy was revised, effective January 1, 2002. Prior to this date, offenders paid either \$25 or \$15 per month, depending on incentive level.)* 25% of fee proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund; the balance is used to improve supervision services.

Sick call fee. Inmates are charged a fee of \$2 for each sick call visit initiated by the inmate (although no inmate is denied medical treatment because of an inability to pay).

Drug test fee. Inmates are charged \$5.35 for the cost of conducting a drug test if the drug test result is positive. They are also charged \$15 for a follow-up confirmation test if one is requested. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution. Work release and private correctional industry inmates also pay federal and state taxes.

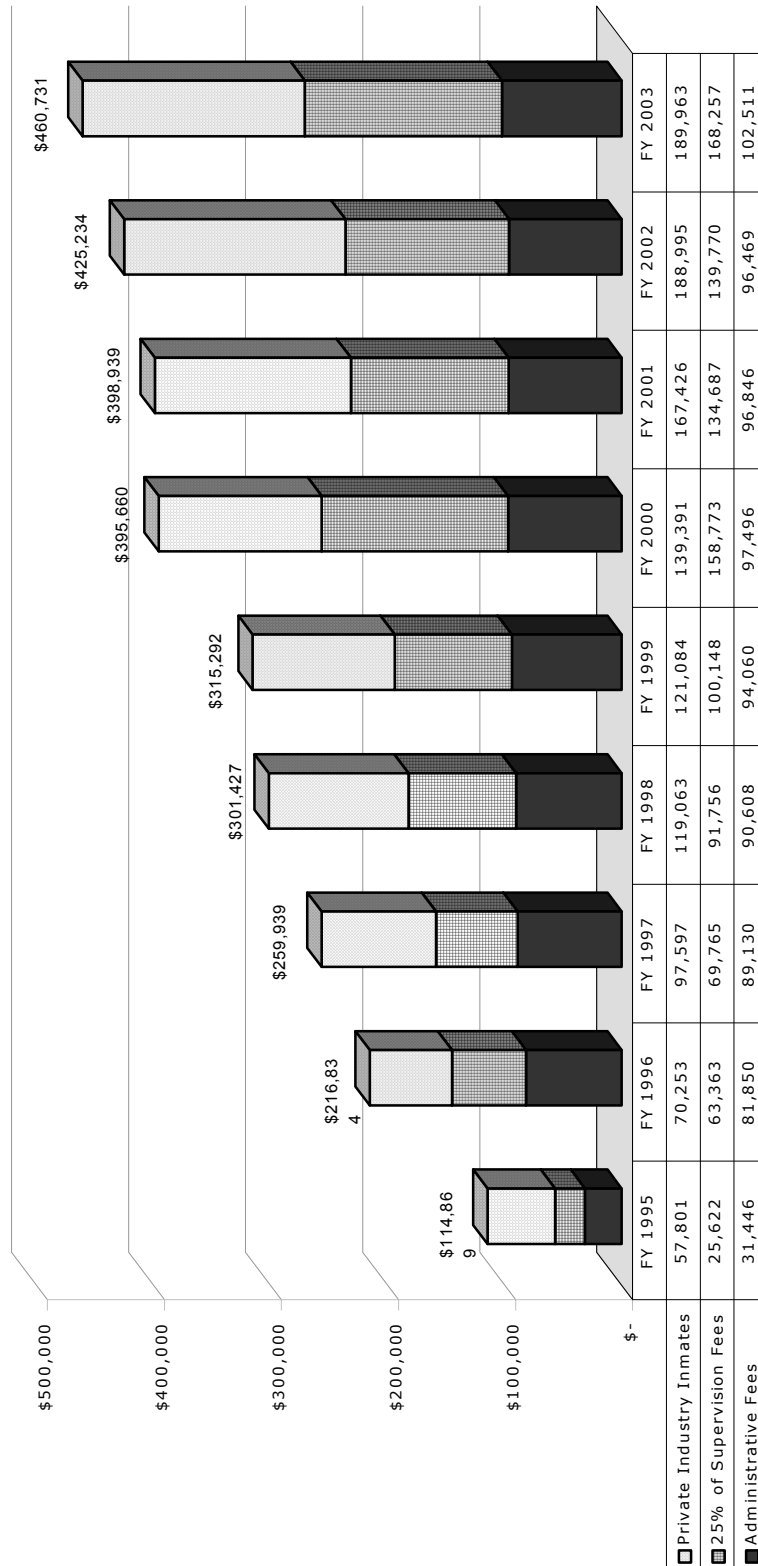
Offender Responsibility

Offender Payments Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2003

Type of Payment	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	Total
Room and Board	\$ 451,681	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,603	\$ 1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 1,592,046	\$ 2,166,425	\$ 2,208,169	\$ 11,632,672
Supervision Fees	102,488	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	538,769	563,944	664,586	3,805,002
Court-Ordered Restitution	108,096	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	295,331	189,601	191,067	1,861,413
Crime Victims (see note)	57,801	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	188,995	189,963	1,156,389
Administrative Fees	31,446	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	96,846	96,469	102,511	780,416
Transportation	11,229	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	73,264	73,968	45,828	452,856
Medical Payments	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	12,243	14,203	13,414	273,370
Sick Call Fees	13,990	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	37,384	34,274	36,571	282,563
Dependent Support	11,221	46,032	32,612	17,953	11,249	16,068	17,019	6,234	3,931	162,318
UA Fees	1,300	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	23,067	19,785	26,833	141,544
Attorney Fees Paid	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	3,166	3,436	5,194	55,306
Filing Fees		1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	12,736	15,293	18,431	85,628
	\$ 822,295	\$ 1,424,548	\$ 1,755,144	\$ 2,071,860	\$ 2,201,394	\$ 2,665,813	\$ 2,859,297	\$ 3,372,626	\$ 3,506,498	\$ 20,689,476

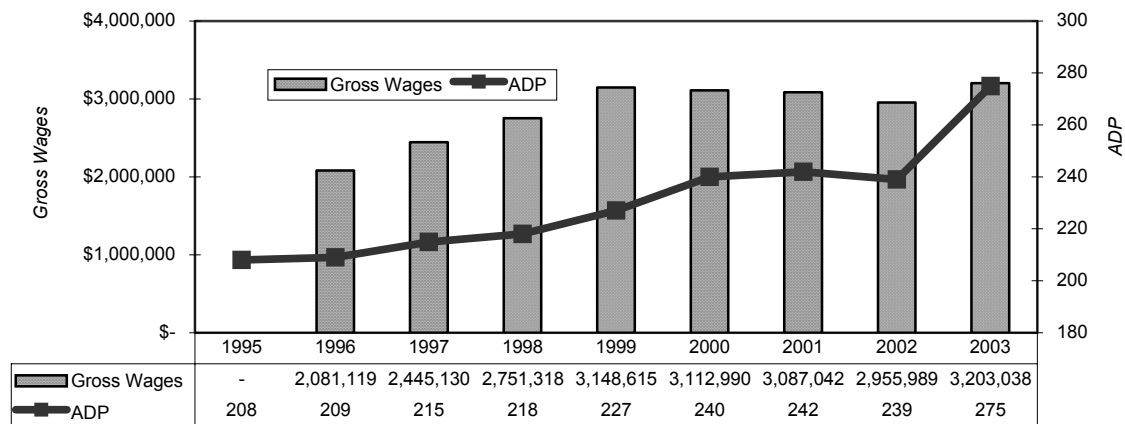
Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the nine-year period, the total was \$2.9 million.

Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund By source of revenue FY 1995—FY 2003



Since January 1, 1995, the Department of Corrections has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These transfers originate from: (1) entire proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of their inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and (3) amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned FY 1995—FY 2003



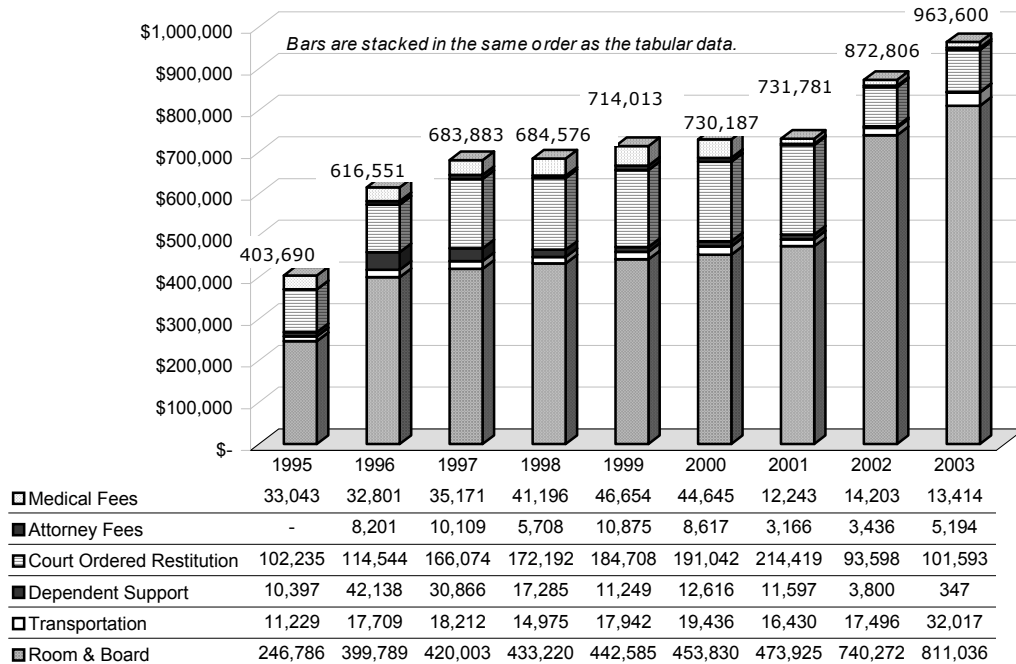
The department has work release programs in Wichita, Hutchinson, and Topeka, with capacities of 250 (including some permanent party inmates), 48, and 20, respectively.

The total work release ADP was 275 in FY 2003, compared to 208 in FY 1995. Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$3,203,038 in FY 2003—an increase of 54% from FY 1996.

During FY 2003, the department initiated changes to increase work release program capacity by a net of 72 beds—

- in November 2002, the work release program for women was moved from Wichita Work Release to Topeka Correctional Facility. In conjunction with this move, the total number of work release beds available for placement of women increased to 20. *(This involved designation of existing general population beds for the work release program, so there was no net change in the overall capacity at Topeka.)*
- In December 2002, the total number of beds at Wichita Work Release increased by 52, resulting in a net increase of 62 beds for male work release inmates (i.e. the 10 beds at Wichita previously reserved for women, plus the 52 new beds resulting from the expansion.) The expansion involved renovation of existing space, and did not involve new construction.

Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2003



Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement at a rate equal to 25% of their gross wages. This rate took effect July 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.36 per mile) for transportation to and from work.

Medical expenses.

Court-ordered payments such as restitution, dependent support, and attorney fees.

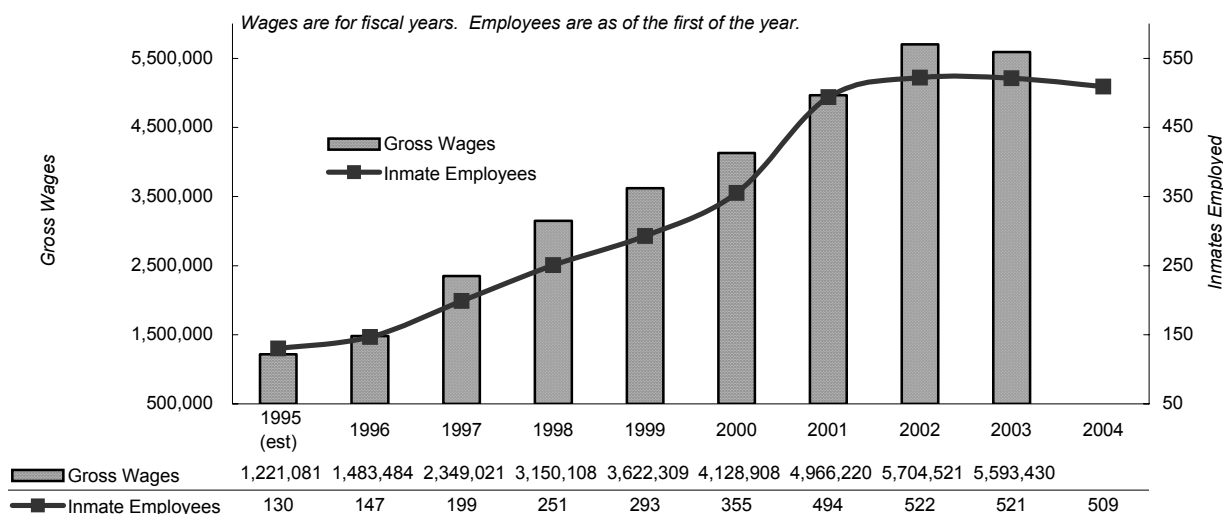
State and federal taxes.

Payments made by work release inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$963,600 in FY 2003, including \$811,036 for room and board and \$101,593 for court-ordered restitution.

In FY 2003, the average reimbursement to the state by each work release inmate was approximately \$3,066*.

*Amounts do not include an estimate for taxes. While we have information on withholding amounts for state and federal taxes on earnings by work release inmates, we do not maintain data on their actual tax liability.

Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1995–2003

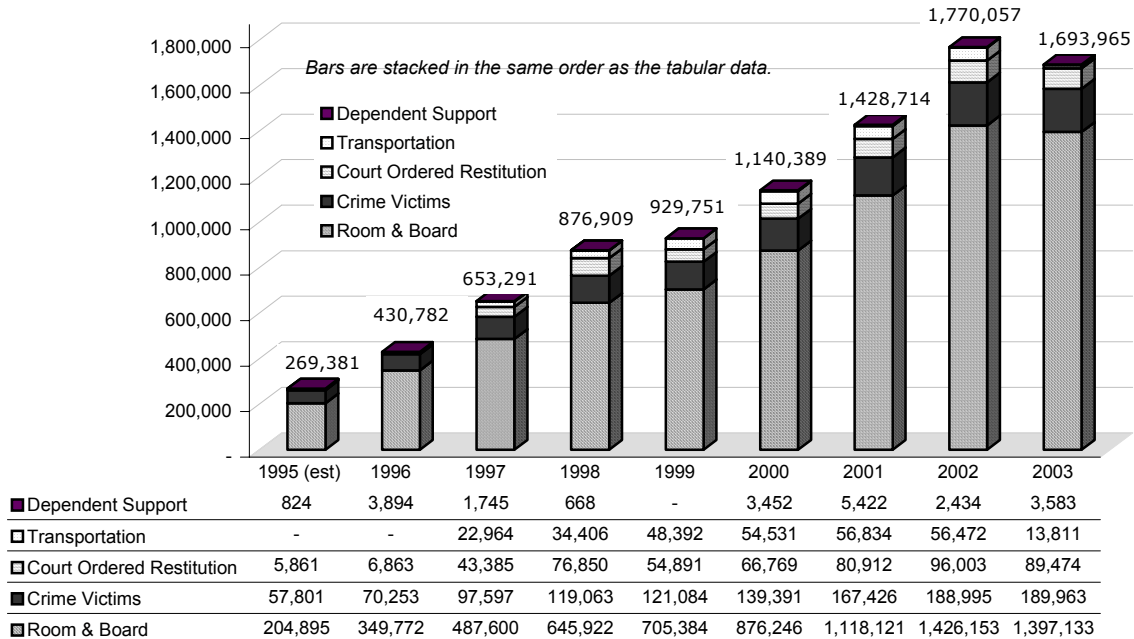


KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 21 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2003 was slightly less than four times the 1995 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$5.6 million in FY 2003—more than four and a half times the estimated wages in FY 1995. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2003



Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate equal to 25% of gross wages. This rate became effective February 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.36 per mile) for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

Either court-ordered restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by these inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,693,965 in FY 2003, including \$1,397,133 for room and board and \$279,437 for restitution and victim compensation.

Privileges and Incentives

Inmate Privilege Levels

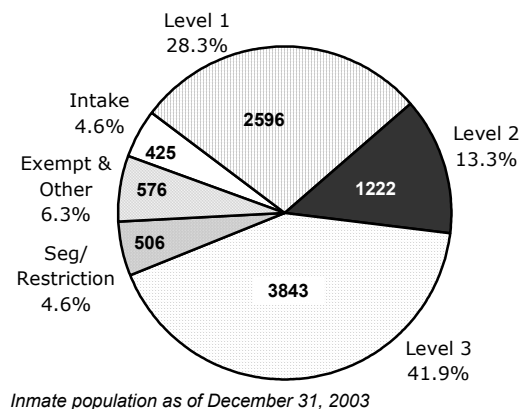
Incentive Type	Intake	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
TV/electronics ownership	no	no	yes	yes
Handicrafts	no	no	no	yes
Participate in organizations	no	limited	limited	yes
Canteen limit (per monthly pay period)	10	40	110	180
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate family	max allowed by policy	

In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for higher pay rates/better jobs, including correctional industry jobs. Privileges must be earned, and they also can be lost. Offender behavior resulting in disciplinary convictions or loss of custody may result in a reduction in privilege level.

As summarized in the table above, there are four privilege levels for inmates—intake, plus three graduated incentive levels. Effective January 1, 2002, post-incarceration offenders were no longer assigned an incentive level.

Inmate Population, by Privilege Level

The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing 70% of the inmate population. A small percentage of inmates are exempt from the level system—such as work release inmates, inmates participating in therapeutic treatment communities, and inmates housed at the central unit of Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

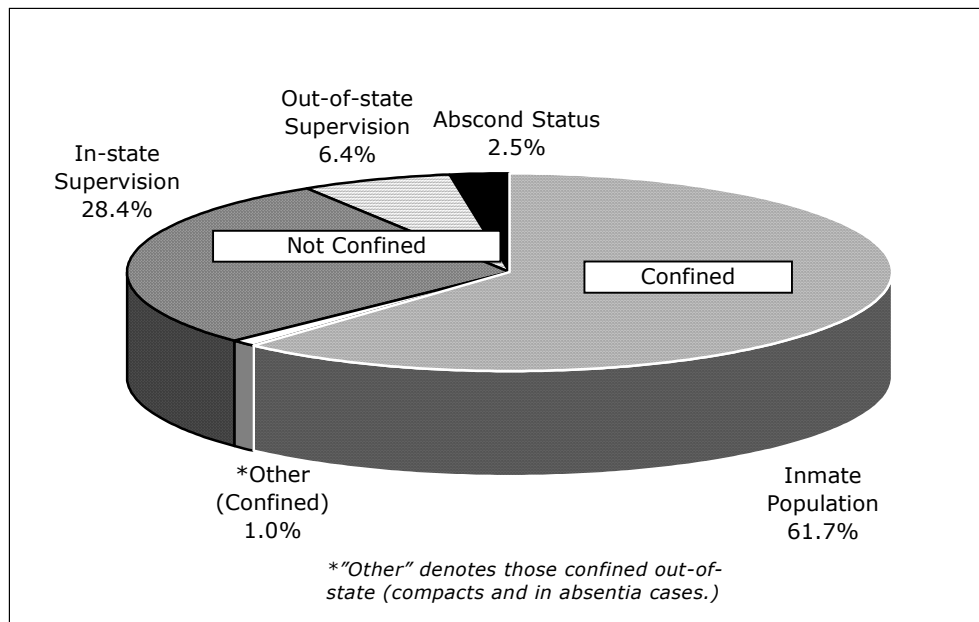


KDOC
2004

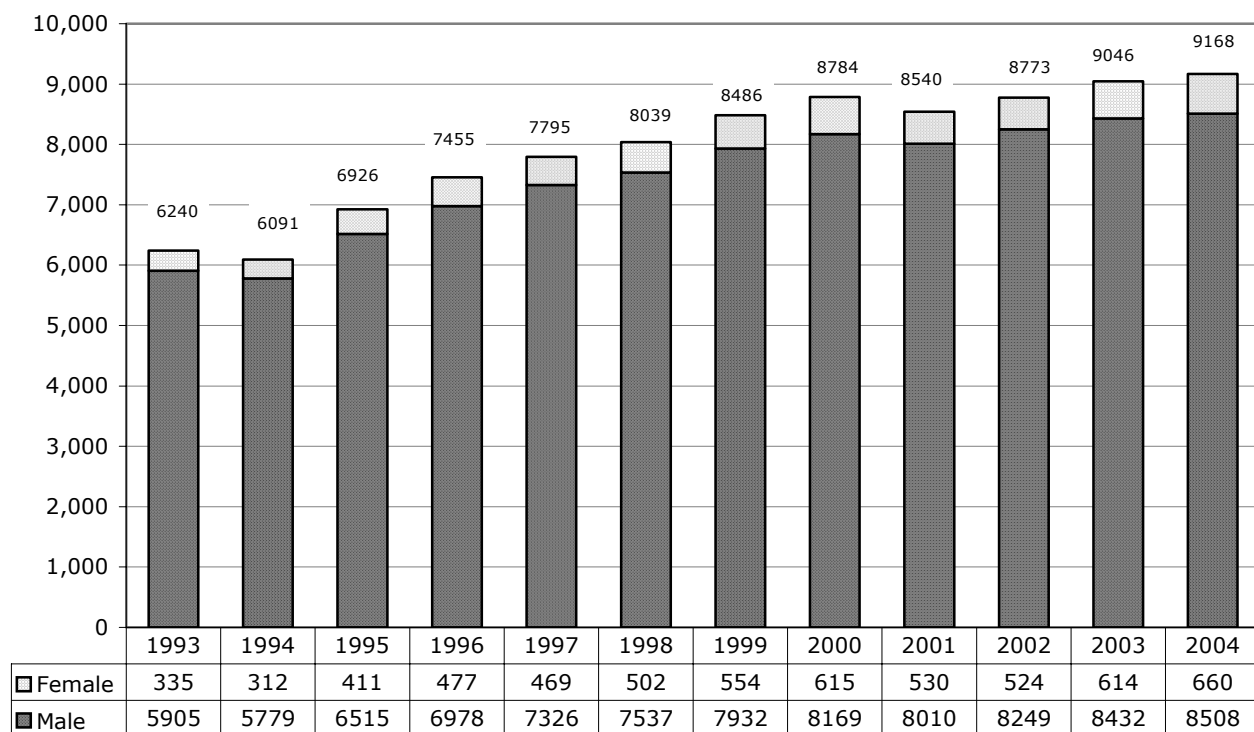
Offender Trends

**Offender Population Under KDOC Management:
December 31, 2003**

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
Offenders Confined:		
Inmate Population	9,168	61.7%
*Other (Confined)	148	1.0%
Subtotal	9,316	62.7%
Offenders Not Confined:		
In-state Supervision	4,216	28.4%
Out-of-state Supervision	955	6.4%
Abscond Status	376	2.5%
Subtotal	5,547	37.3%
Grand Total	14,863	100.0%



Total Inmate Population: FY 1993–2003 and FY 2004 to Date (through 12-31-03)

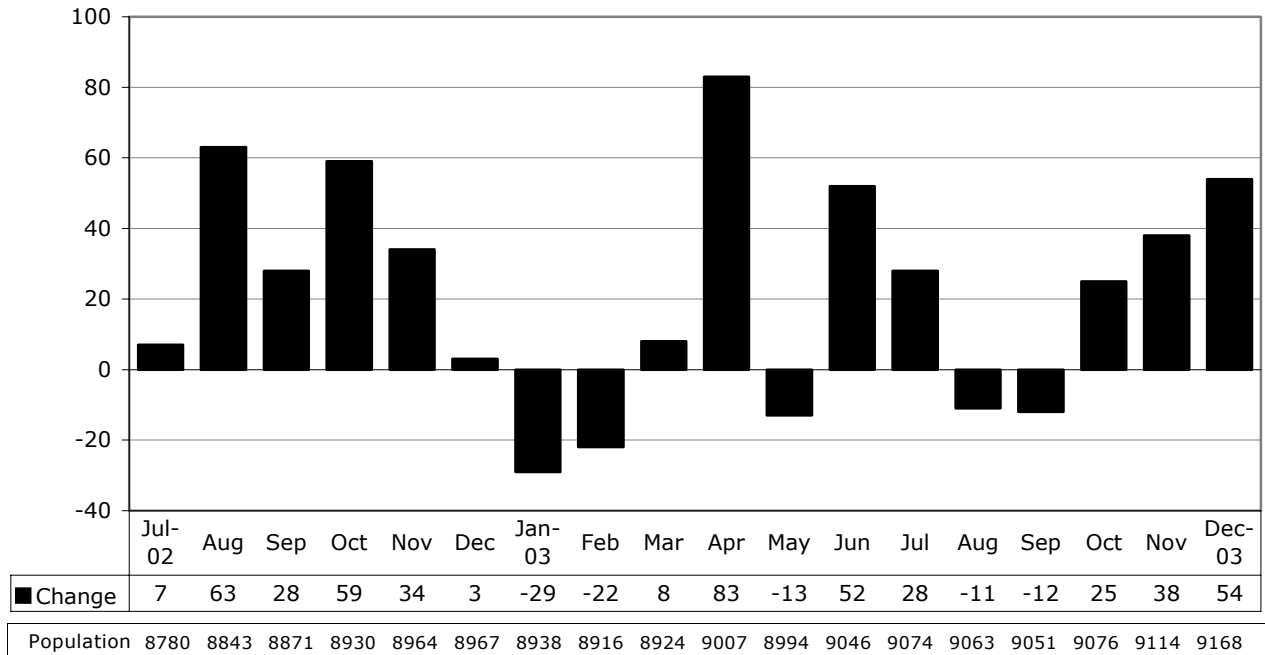


Population is as of June 30th each year except FY 2004, which is as of December 31, 2003.

- During the first six months of FY 2004, the inmate population increased by 122 (1.3%).
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- The decrease in inmate population during FY 1994 resulted primarily from a large number of offenders being released under the retroactive provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which took effect July 1, 1993.

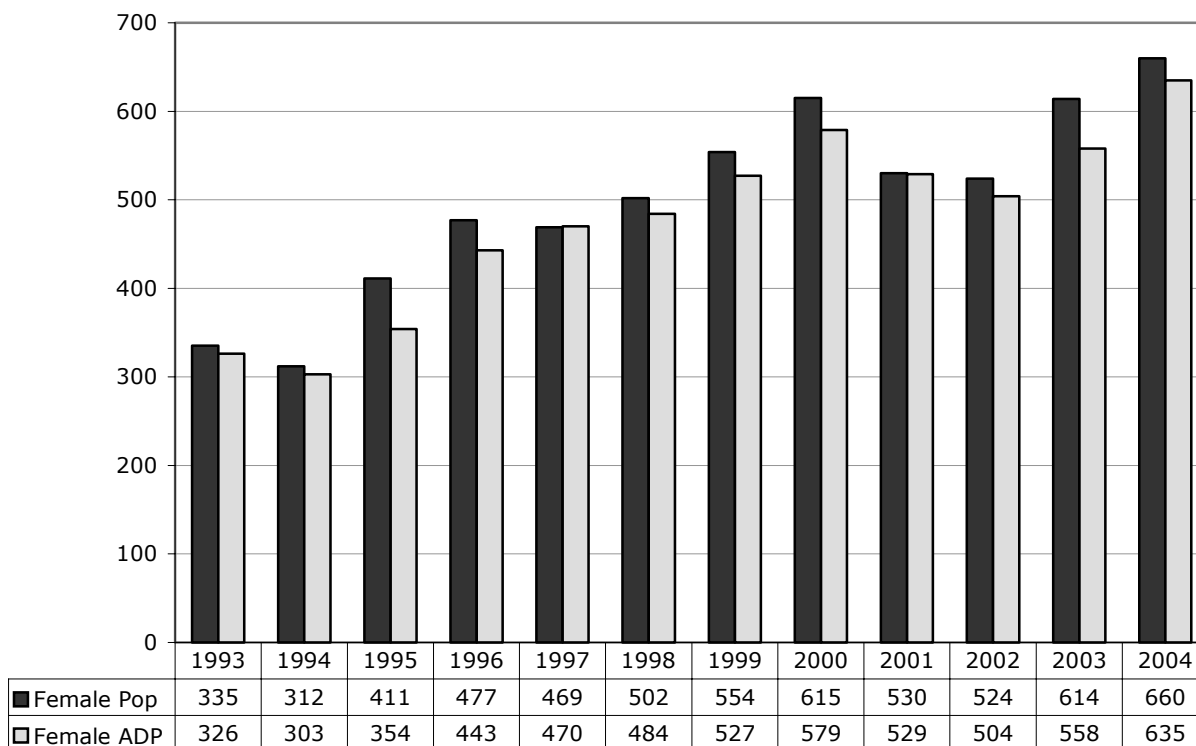
Offender Trends

Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period: July 2002 Through December 2003



- The inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +83 to -29. There were increases in 13 of the months and decreases in 5 of the months.

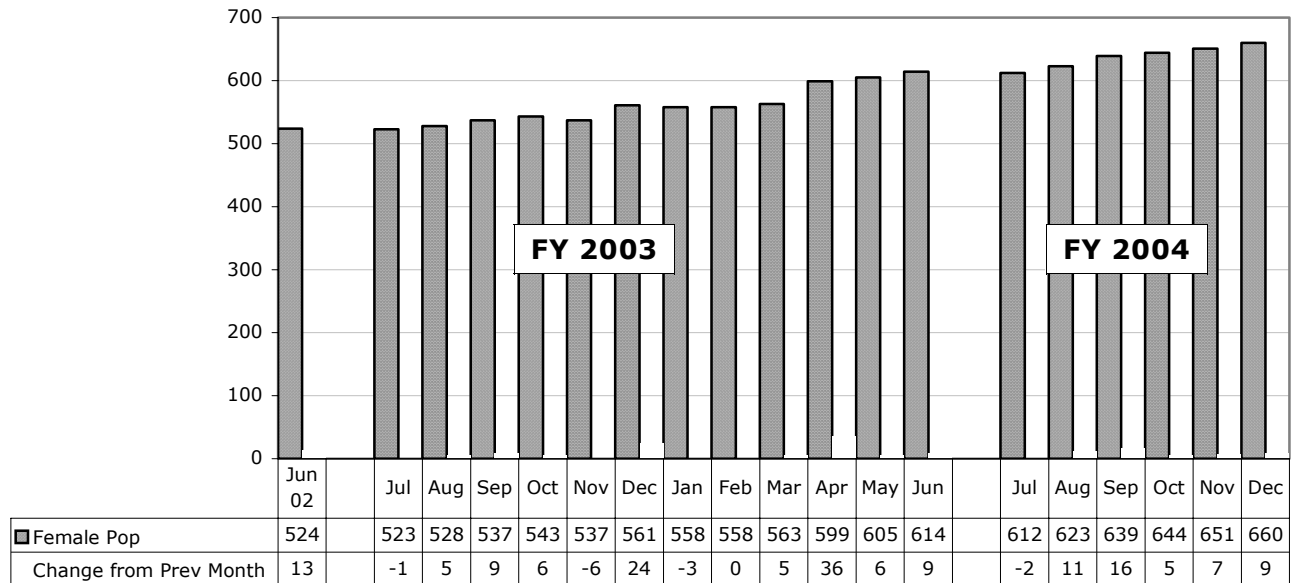
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population: FY 1993–2003 and FY 2004 to Date (through 12-31-03)



The population figures reflect the number of female inmates as of June 30 each year except FY 2004 to date, which is December 31, 2003. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year, except for FY 2004 to date, which is for the first six months of the fiscal year.

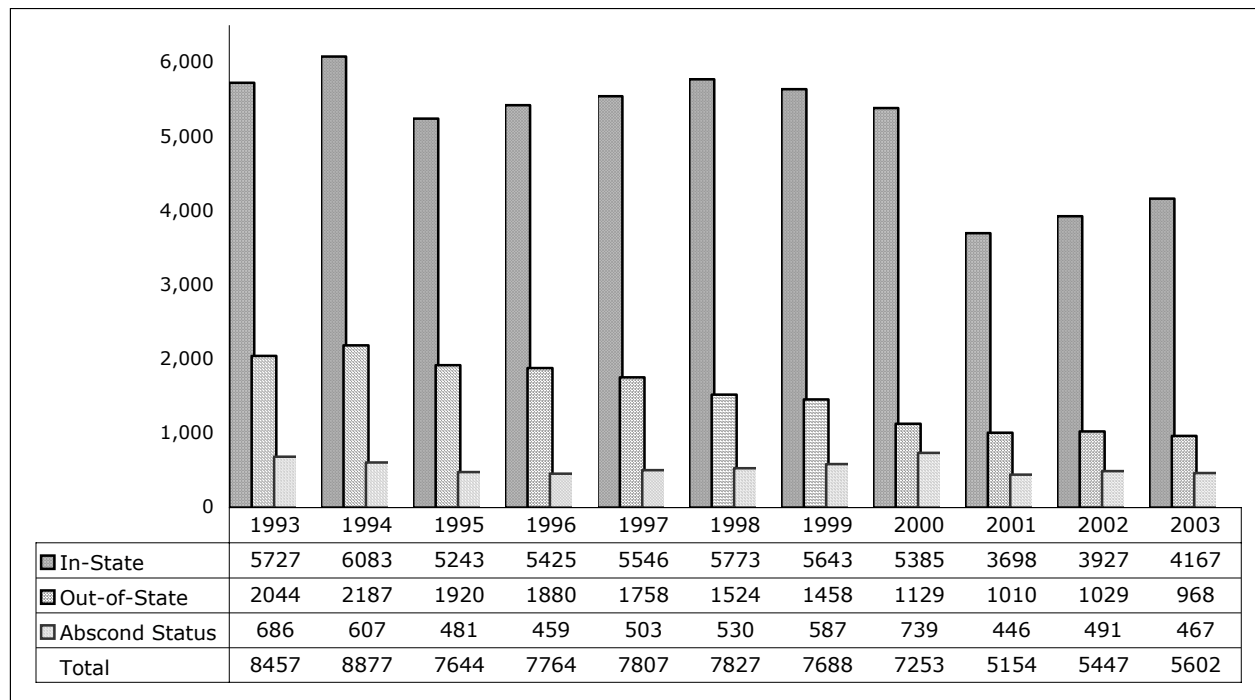
- The December 31, 2003 female population of 660 is greater by 46 (7.5%) than at the end of FY 2003, and is 97.0% greater than FY 1993.
- The decreases in the female inmate population and ADP for FY 2001 and 2002 are primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population reported since FY 2002 includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. There were 14 federal inmates at TCF on June 30, 2002, 28 on June 30, 2003 and 30 on December 31, 2003.

**End-of-Month Female Inmate Population:
FY 2003 and FY 2004 to Date
(through 12-31-03)**



- The number of females on December 31, 2003 (660) is greater by 136 (26.0%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 2002.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. The number of federal inmates was 14 as of June 30, 2002, 28 as of June 30, 2003, and 30 as of December 31, 2003.

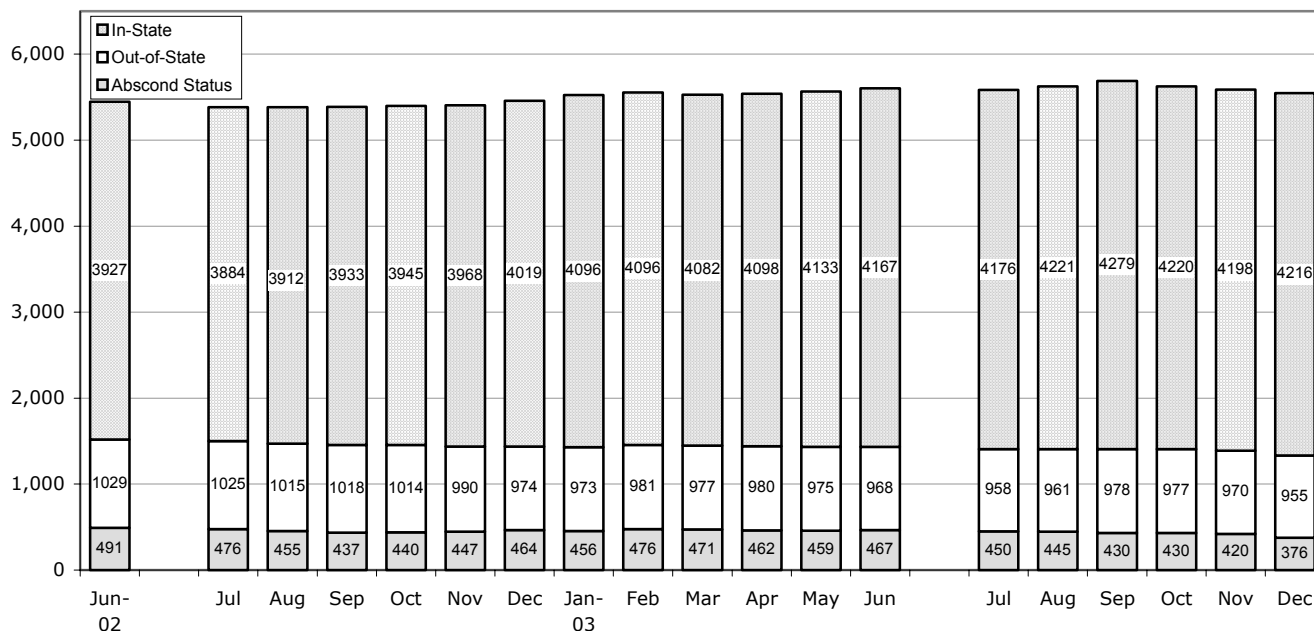
Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1993-2003



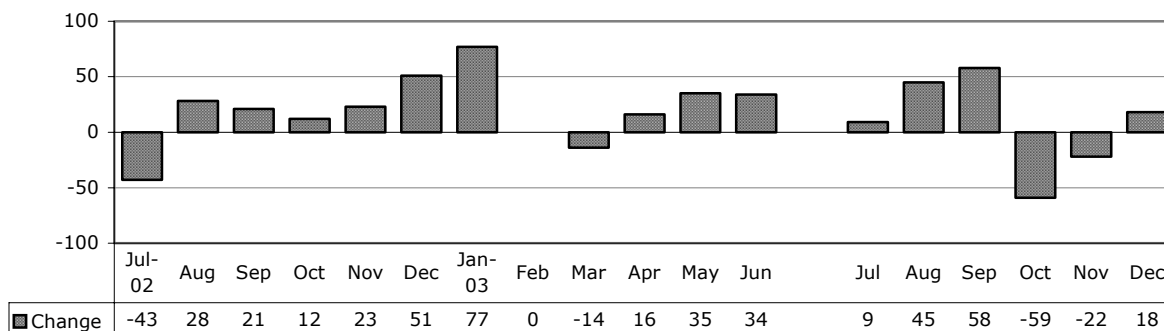
- The large decrease in the post-incarceration population components which occurred during FY 2001 is at least partially due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

Offender Trends

Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2003 and FY 2004 to Date* (by month)

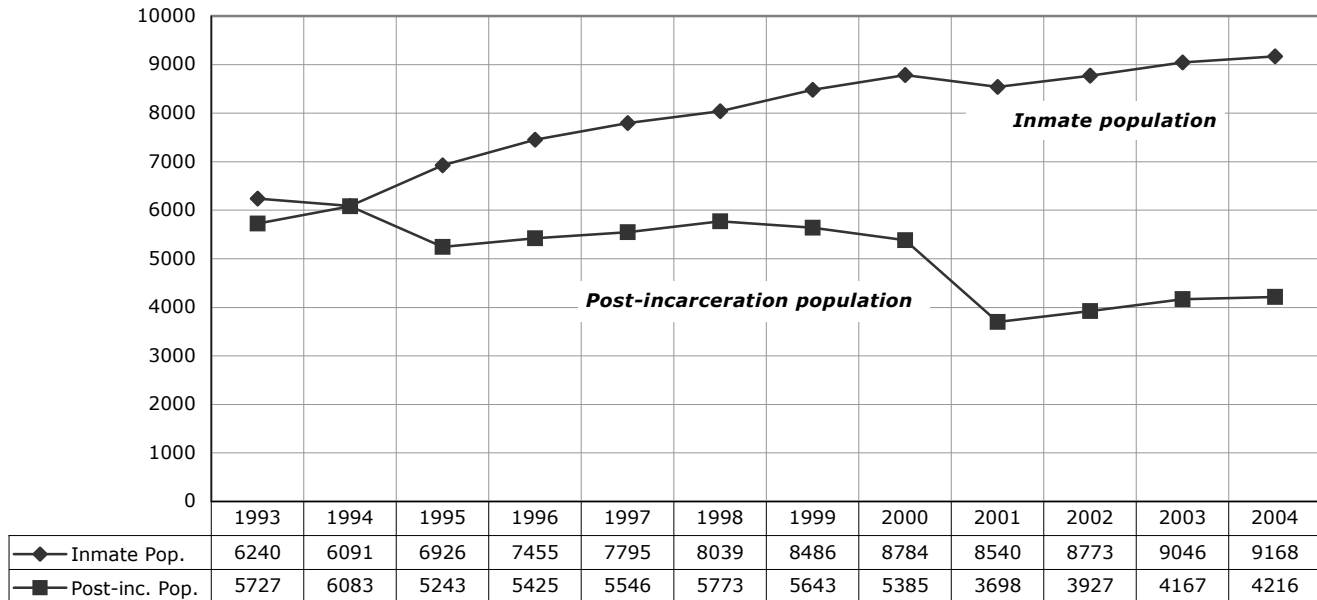


Change in the End-of-Month In-State Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2003 and FY 2004 to Date* (by month)



*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants because their current location is unknown.

Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision FY 1993–2003 and FY 2004 to Date (through 12-31-03)

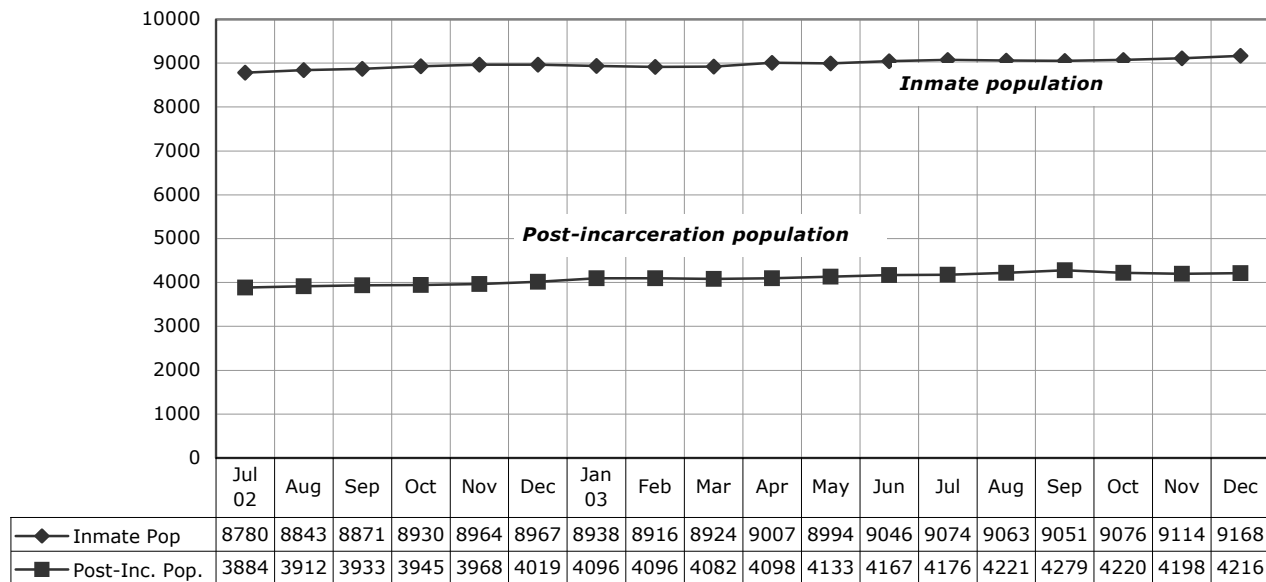


**All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2004, which is December 31, 2003.*

- The December 31, 2003 inmate population of 9,168 is about 47% greater than ten years previously (6,240 in 1993).
- The post-incarceration population of 4,216 is about 26% smaller than the 1993 population (5,727).
- The decreases in the inmate and post-incarceration populations in FY 2001 are primarily due to the implementation of provisions of SB 323.
- Note that the term "post-incarceration population" is used to encompass the traditional "parole population" (Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact cases supervised in Kansas), as well as offenders released under the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act who are serving a designated period of supervised release.

Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision

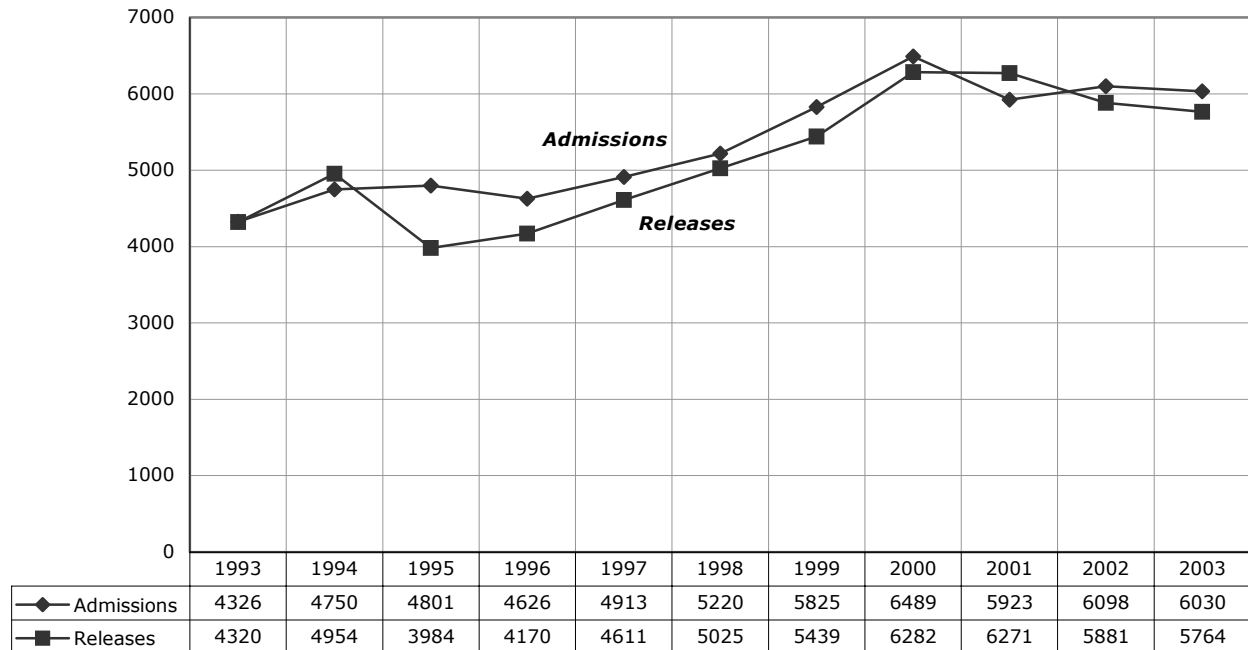
FY 2003 and FY 2004 to Date (through 12-31-03)



Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 2002 figures are 8,773 (inmate) and 3,927 (post-incarceration).

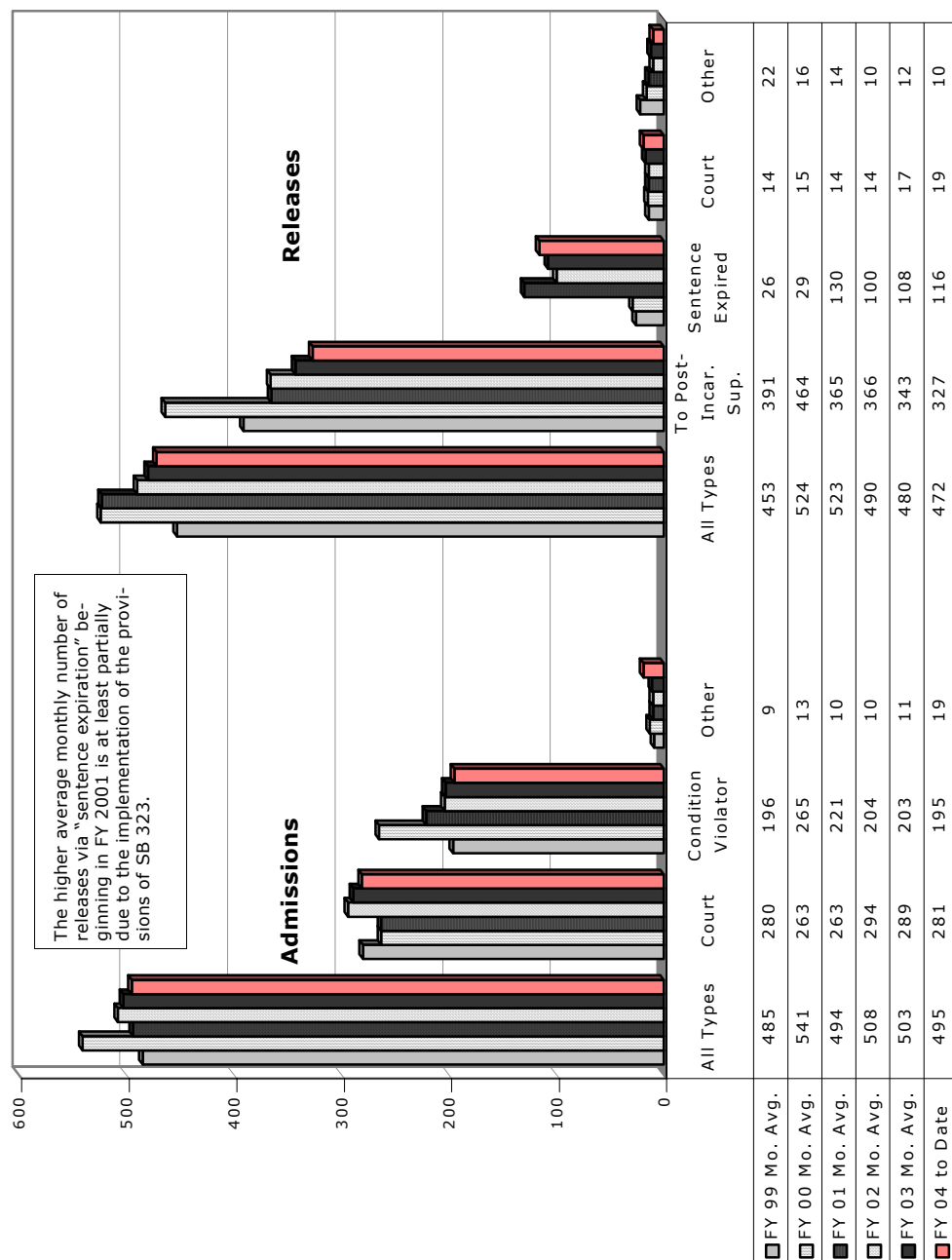
- During FY 2003, the inmate population increased by 273 (an average of 22.8 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision increased by 240 (an average of 20.0 per month).
- During the first six months of FY 2004, the inmate population increased by 122 (an average of 20.3 per month) while the post-incarceration population increased by 49 (an average of 8.2 per month).

Yearly Admissions and Releases: Fiscal Years 1993–2003

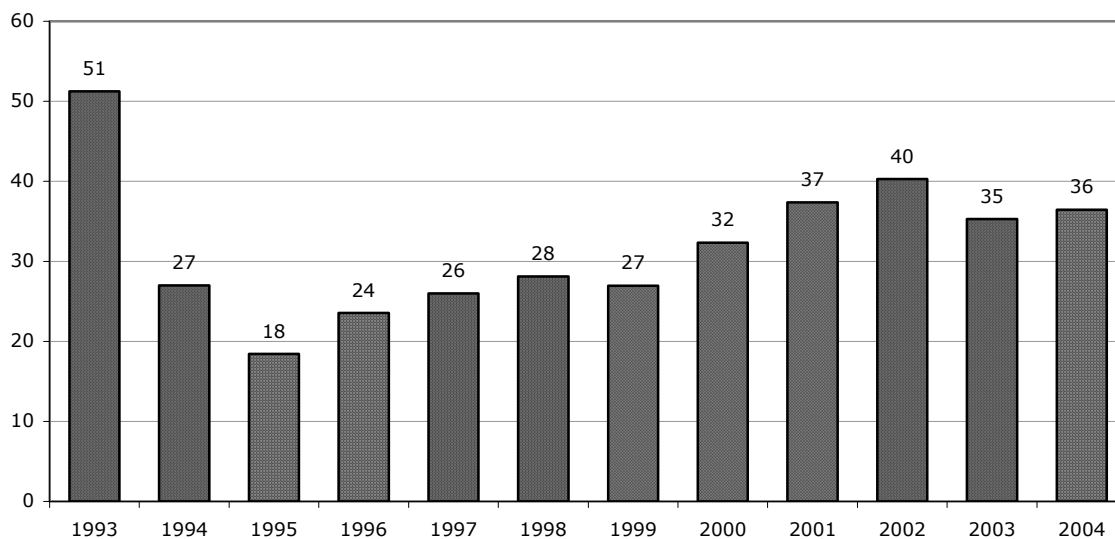


- Admissions in FY 2003 numbered 6,030—down 68 (1.1%) from 6,098 in FY 2002.
- Releases in FY 2003 numbered 5,764—down 117 (2.0%) from 5,881 in FY 2002.

Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 1999—FY 2004 to Date (through 12-31-03)



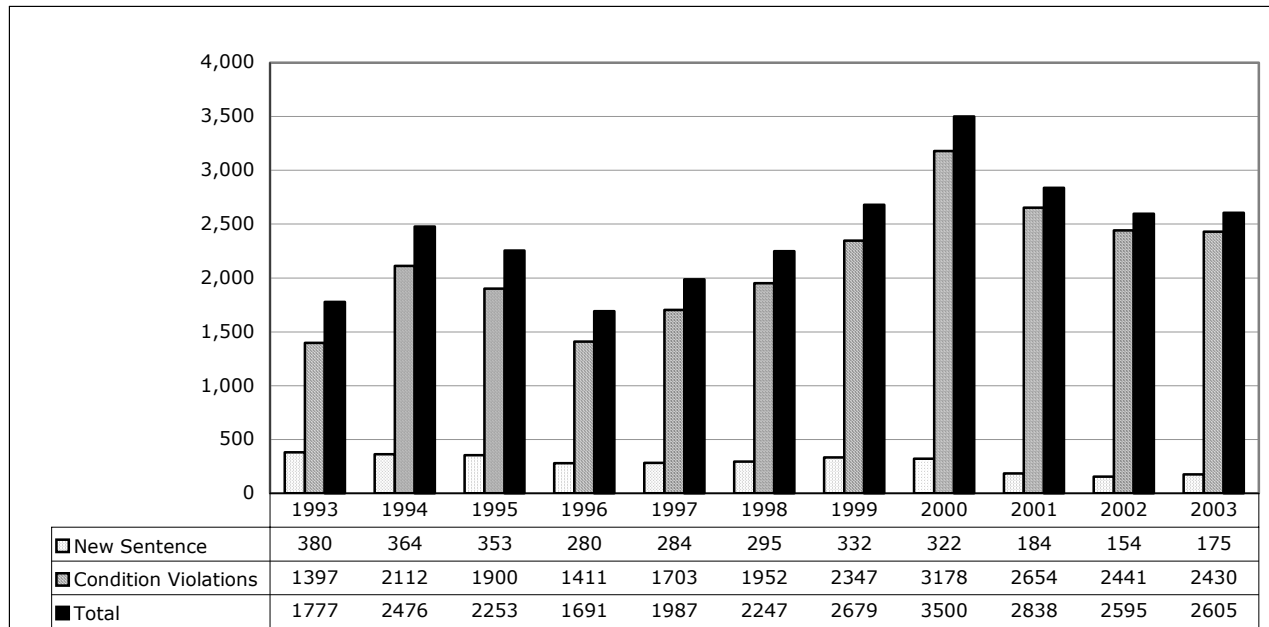
Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions *Fiscal Years 1992-2004 to date (through 12-31-03)*



Decisions to Parole	2634	1127	649	781	743	693	591	710	756	753	499	238
Total Decisions	5139	4173	3521	3317	2856	2466	2193	2197	2023	1870	1414	653

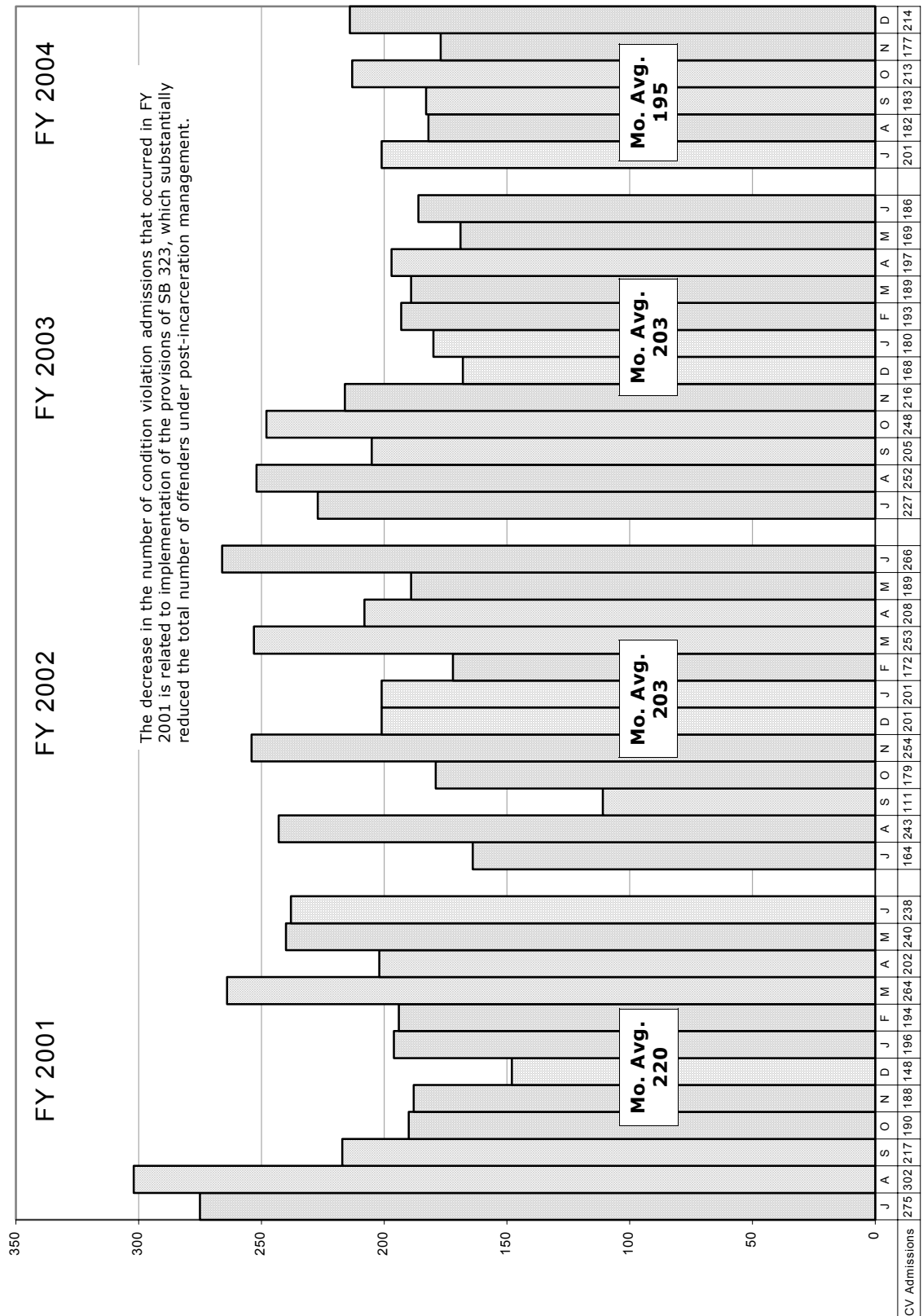
- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 36.4% for the first six months of FY 2004— slightly higher than the 35.3% rate for FY 2003.
- For most offenders sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993, the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines Act provide for release directly to post-incarceration supervision, rather than being considered for parole through the parole hearing process. This has resulted in the sharp decline in total cases considered for parole in recent years—as reflected in the “Total Decisions” figures.

**Yearly Return Admissions for Violation
While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1993–2003**

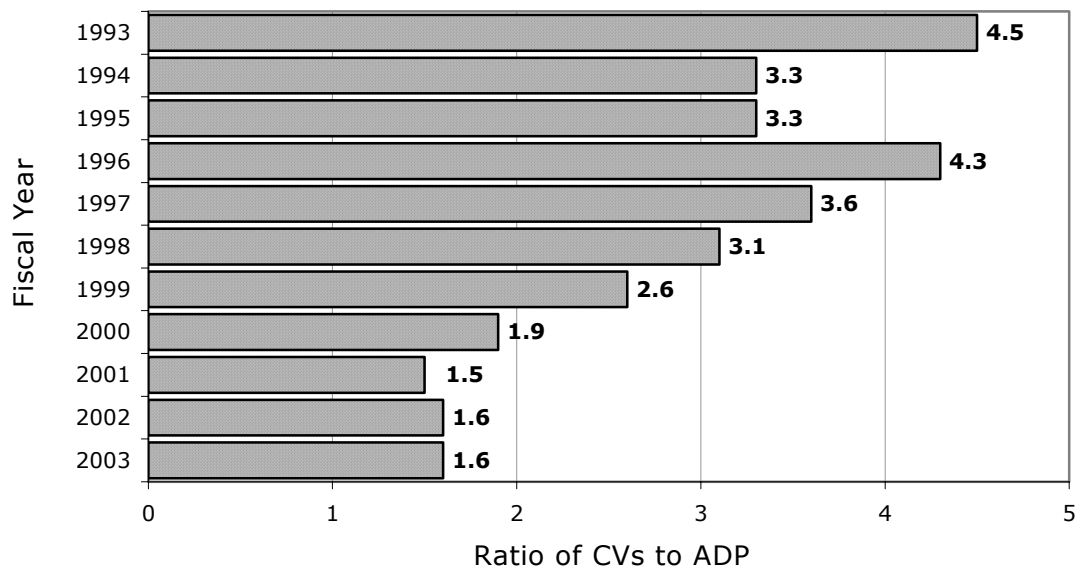


- "Condition violation" reflects the number of return admissions for violation of the conditions of release with no new felony offense involved. "New sentence" reflects the number of return admissions resulting from new felony convictions while on release status.
- For new sentence returns, the number in FY 2003 was 175, up 13.6% from 154 in FY 2002.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2003 (2,430) was down slightly from the FY 2002 number of 2,441.

Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month Fiscal Years 2001—2004 to date (through 12-31-03)

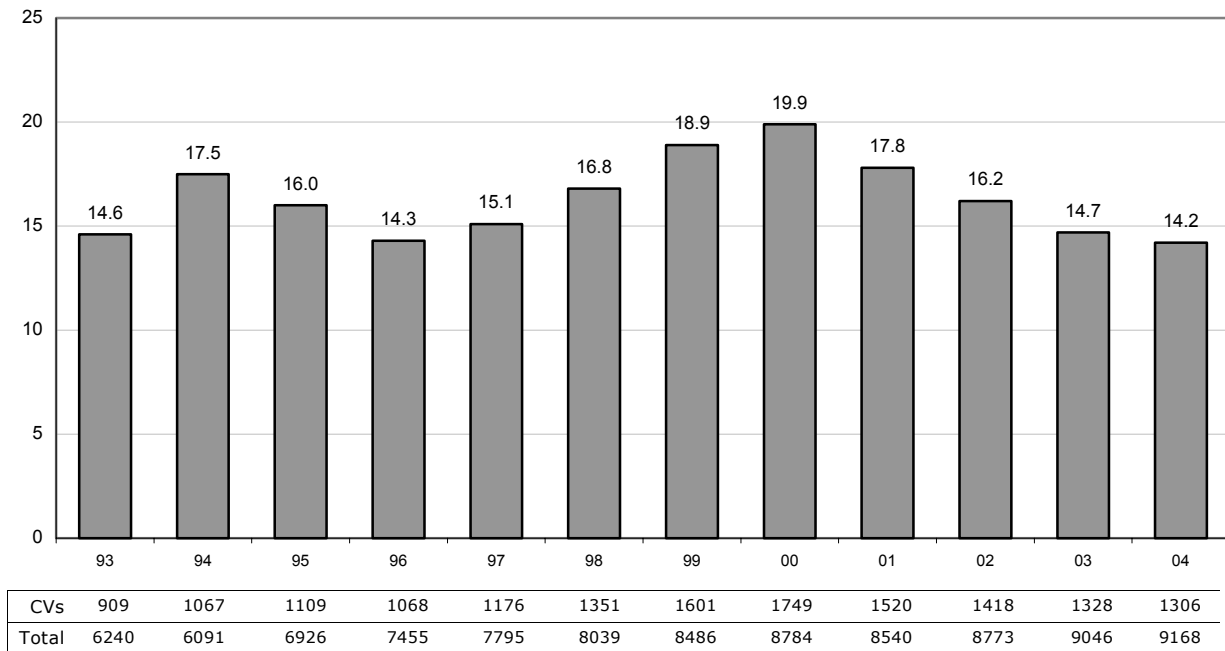


**Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release
Fiscal Years 1993–2003**



- This indicator reflects the number of condition violator returns per the average daily number of Kansas offenders under supervision, whether in-state or out-of-state. The lower the ratio figure, the higher the rate of condition violation returns.
- The proportion of offenders returned as a result of condition violations increased markedly during the past several years. In FY 1996 there was one return for every 4.3 ADP, while in FY 2002 and 2003, there was one return for every 1.6 ADP.

Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator: FY 1993 — FY 2004 (to date) (12-31-03)



- This graph reflects the proportion of the total inmate population most recently admitted as a result of violation of the conditions of release (no new felony sentence involved.) The information is presented as of June 30th for fiscal years 1993-2003, and as of December 31, 2003 for fiscal year 2004.
- Some of the decrease occurring since FY 2000 is likely due to implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1995-2002, by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period*

	FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																
No return to KDOC	1,856	59.6%	2,011	60.1%	2,142	57.9%	2,200	54.4%	2,054	47.6%	2,632	51.6%	1,705	44.8%	1,535	43.2%
Violation, No New Sentence	102	3.3%	116	3.5%	136	3.7%	135	3.3%	140	3.2%	94	1.8%	55	1.4%	55	1.5%
Violation, No New Sentence	884	28.4%	886	26.5%	1,063	28.7%	1,276	31.5%	1,632	37.8%	2,070	40.6%	1,795	47.2%	1,722	48.4%
New Commitment (After Discharge)	26	0.8%	16	0.5%	15	0.4%	14	0.3%	14	0.3%	41	0.8%	13	0.3%	30	0.8%
Active Warrant (End of Period)	246	7.9%	315	9.4%	342	9.2%	420	10.4%	477	11.0%	259	5.1%	237	6.2%	213	6.0%
Total (All Cases)	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%	5,096	100.0%	3,805	100.0%	3,555	100.0%
Two-year Follow-up																
No return to KDOC	1,631	52.4%	1,789	53.5%	1,865	50.4%	1,822	45.0%	1,779	41.2%	2,365	46.4%	1,476	38.8%		
Violation, No New Sentence	152	4.9%	170	5.1%	210	5.7%	223	5.5%	222	5.1%	131	2.6%	86	2.3%		
Violation, No New Sentence	1,105	35.5%	1,197	35.8%	1,438	38.9%	1,788	44.2%	2,140	49.6%	2,347	46.1%	2,097	55.1%		
New Commitment (After Discharge)	117	3.8%	87	2.6%	65	1.8%	64	1.6%	85	2.0%	171	3.4%	77	2.0%		
Active Warrant (End of Period)	109	3.5%	101	3.0%	120	3.2%	148	3.7%	91	2.1%	82	1.6%	69	1.8%		
Total (All Cases)	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%	5,096	100.0%	3,805	100.0%		
Three-year Follow-up																
No return to KDOC	1,485	47.7%	1,662	49.7%	1,722	46.6%	1,711	42.3%	1,676	38.8%	2,211	43.4%				
Violation, No New Sentence	169	5.4%	180	5.4%	223	6.0%	237	5.9%	229	5.3%	136	2.7%				
Violation, No New Sentence	1,198	38.5%	1,282	38.3%	1,560	42.2%	1,917	47.4%	2,228	51.6%	2,420	47.5%				
New Commitment (After Discharge)	204	6.6%	164	4.9%	146	3.9%	128	3.2%	147	3.4%	288	5.7%				
Active Warrant (End of Period)	58	1.9%	56	1.7%	47	1.3%	52	1.3%	37	0.9%	41	0.8%				
Total (All Cases)	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%	5,096	100.0%				
Four-year Follow-up																
No return to KDOC	1,397	44.9%	1,546	46.2%	1,603	43.3%	1,642	40.6%	1,594	36.9%						
Violation, No New Sentence	177	5.7%	185	5.5%	229	6.2%	238	5.9%	232	5.4%						
Violation, No New Sentence	1,241	39.9%	1,336	40.0%	1,610	43.5%	1,942	48.0%	2,261	52.4%						
New Commitment (After Discharge)	264	8.5%	246	7.4%	231	6.2%	187	4.6%	210	4.9%						
Active Warrant (End of Period)	35	1.1%	31	0.9%	25	0.7%	36	0.9%	20	0.5%						
Total (All Cases)	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%						
Five-year Follow-up																
No return to KDOC	1,331	42.7%	1,473	44.0%	1,532	41.4%	1,578	39.0%								
Violation, No New Sentence	178	5.7%	186	5.6%	231	6.2%	243	6.0%								
Violation, No New Sentence	1,253	40.2%	1,360	40.7%	1,623	43.9%	1,958	48.4%								
New Commitment (After Discharge)	324	10.4%	307	9.2%	293	7.9%	248	6.1%								
Active Warrant (End of Period)	28	0.9%	18	0.5%	19	0.5%	18	0.4%								
Total (All Cases)	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%								

* see footnotes next page.

Footnotes

* The release population includes all offenders released via parole, conditional release, or release to post-incarceration supervision (via the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993) during the fiscal year specified. Excluded are releases to detainees. The follow-up is applied individually for each inmate (release date plus the specified number of years in the follow-up period).

Explanation of row headings:

No Return to KDOC = no readmission to KDOC facilities during the follow-up period;

Violation, New Sentence = readmission to KDOC for a new felony offense;

Violation, No New Sentence = "condition violation" - readmission to KDOC for violation of the conditions of release that did not involve a new felony sentence;

New Commitment (After Discharge) = new admission to KDOC (after discharge from sentence obligation, but before the end of the follow-up period);

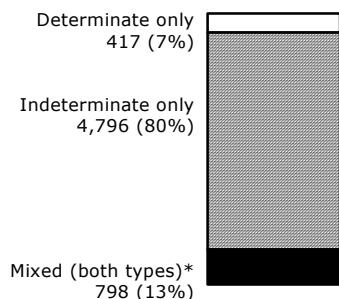
Active Warrant (End of Period) = offender had an active warrant as of the end of the follow-up period.

** Blank cells in table: Information not yet available (end date of follow-up period has not yet passed).

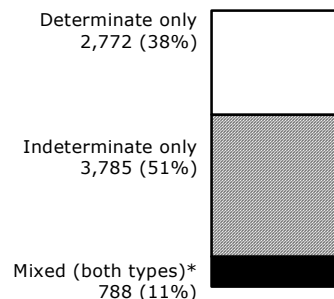
*** In some instances it is possible for the number of "No Returns" during the year to be greater than that of a preceding year. Such instances arise in cases where the offenders are on abscond status for a long period of time (counted in "Active Warrant" group), but later are reinstated on supervision in good standing and then discharged. When such reinstatements occur, the affected offenders move from the absconder group to the "No Return" group for the latest year.

NOTE: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sums may vary slightly due to rounding.

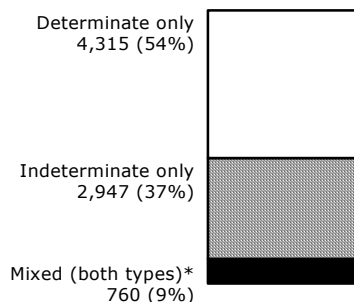
Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure: Comparison on Selected Dates (after passage of Sentencing Guidelines Act)



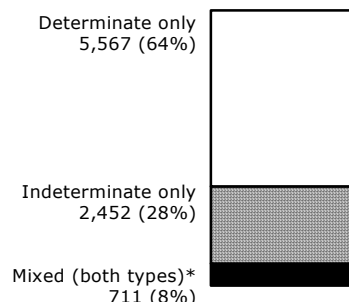
June 30, 1994



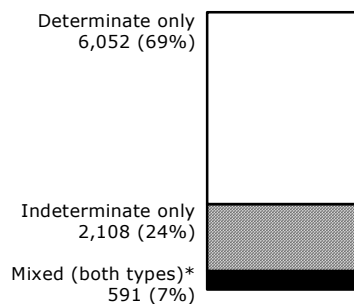
June 30, 1996



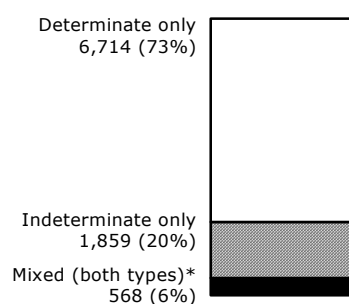
June 30, 1998



June 30, 2000



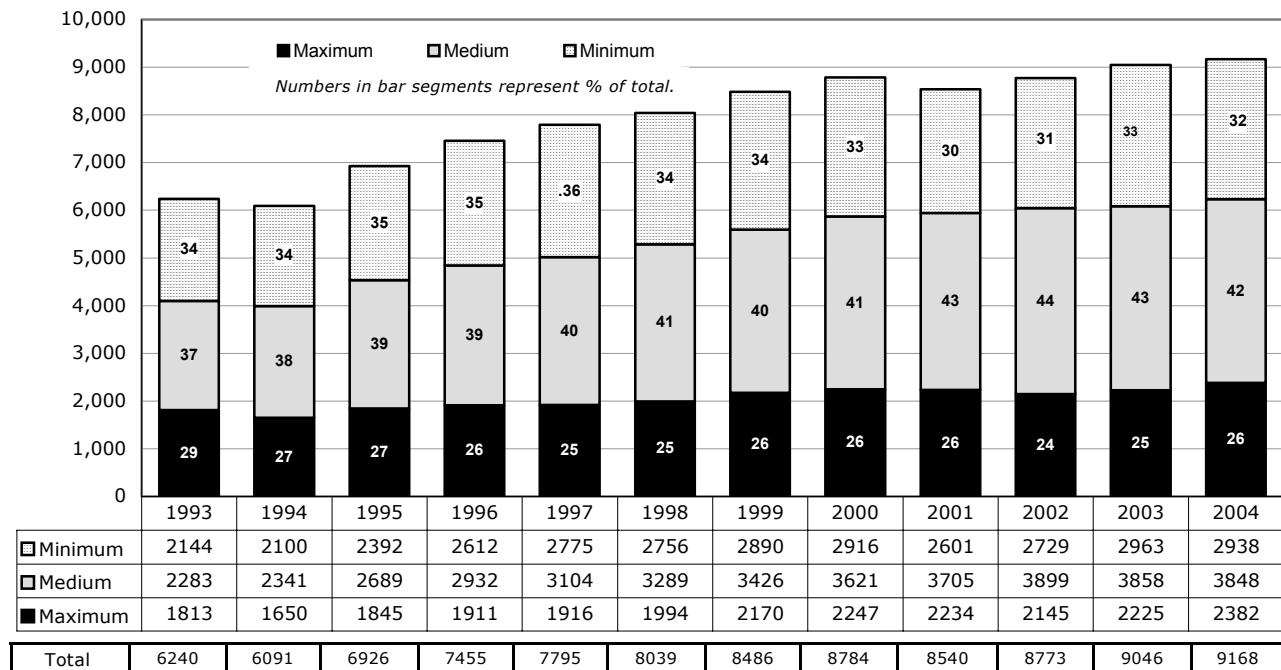
June 30, 2002



December 31, 2003

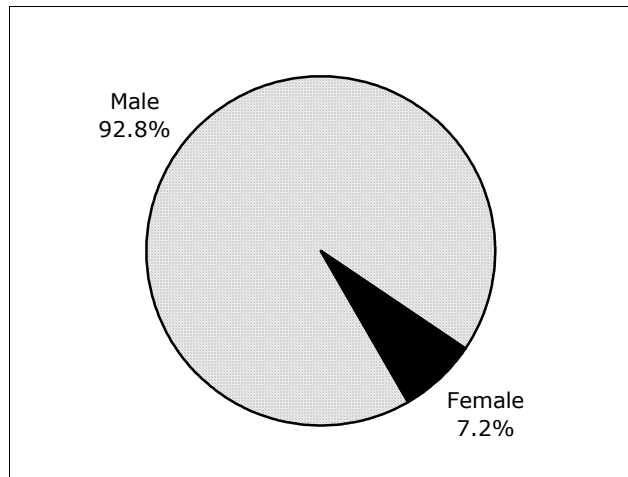
*"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes offenders who have active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993, as well as offenders with "old" sentences that were converted to a guidelines sentence. Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 offenders in FY 94, 110 in FY 96, 17 in FY 98, 54 in FY 00, 22 in FY 02, and 27 on December 31, 2003.

Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level Fiscal Years 1993–2004 to Date (12-31-03)

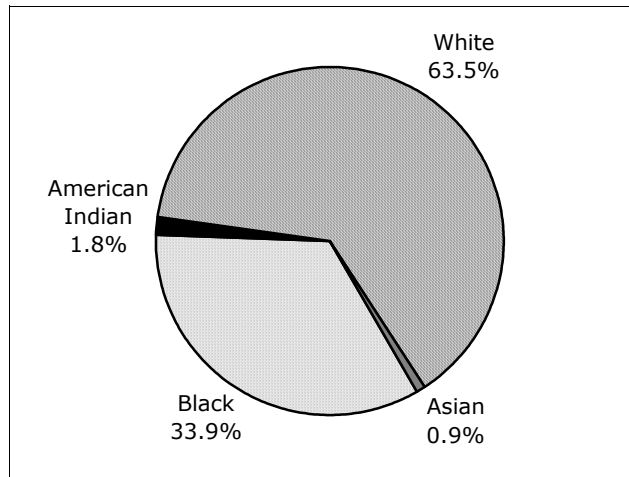


- This graph presents trend information on the custody composition of the inmate population since FY 1993.
- The primary shift occurring during this period is the increase in the percentage of inmates classified as medium custody, growing from 37% on June 30, 1993 to 42% on December 31, 2003.
- Note that the totals for maximum custody include special management and unclassified inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.

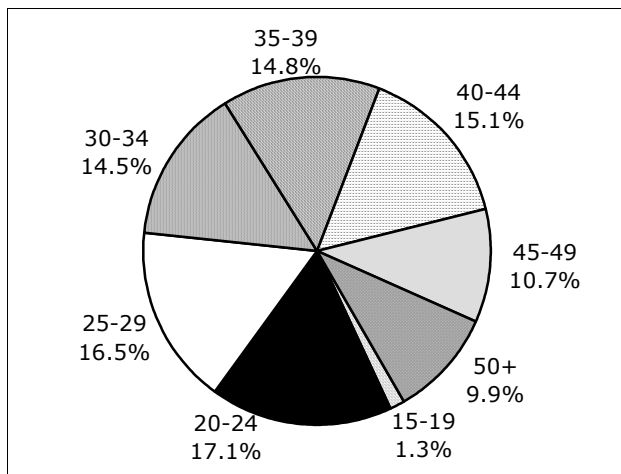
Demographics: December 31, 2003 Inmate Population



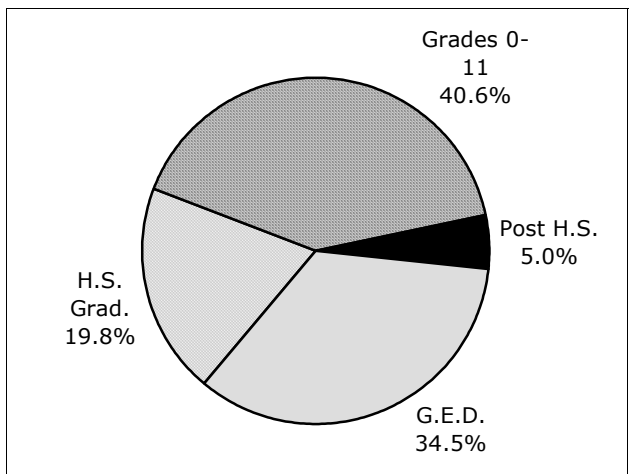
Gender



Race



Current Age

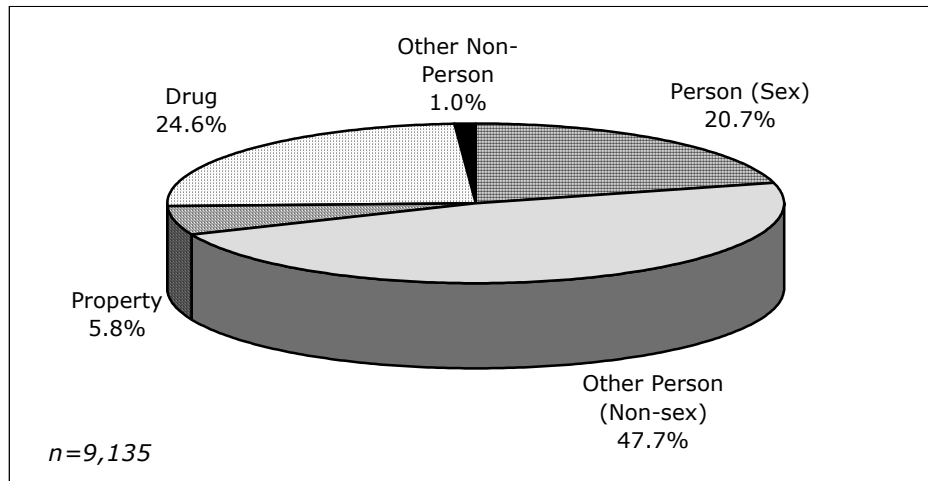


Educational Level

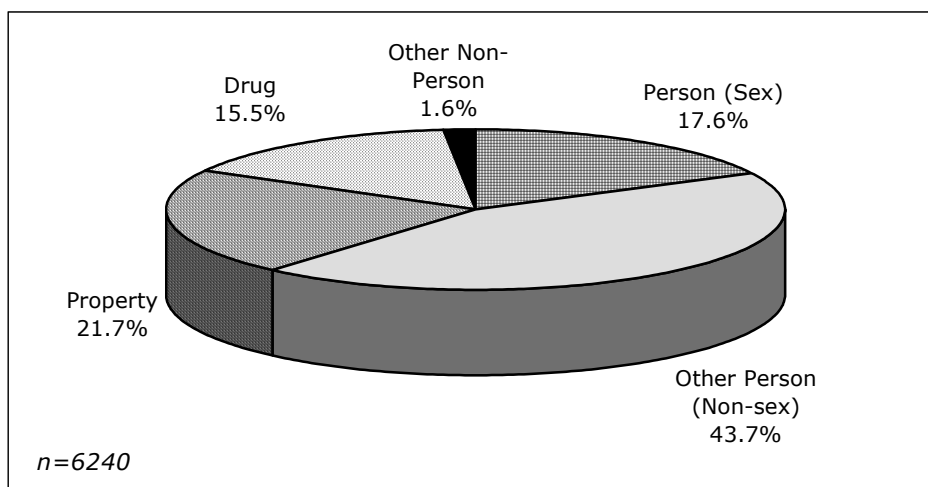
N=9,168 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Current Age (n=4), Education Level (n=256). Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic", of which there were 705 inmates, including 674 in the "White" category, 18 in "Black", and 13 in other racial groups.

Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense) 12-31-2003 Compared to 6-30-1993*

December 31, 2003



June 30, 1993

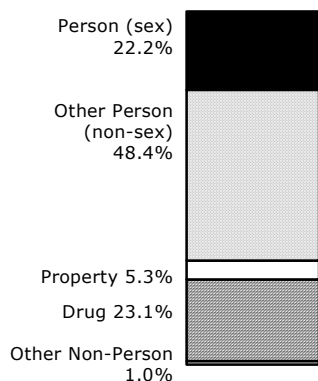


Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for 92 offenders in 1993 and 33 offenders in 2003.

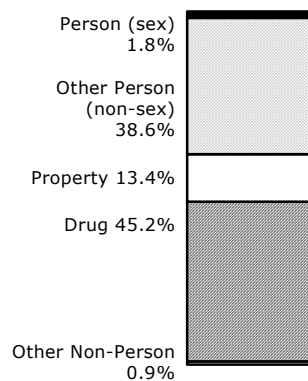
Offender Trends

Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (most serious offense) 12-31-03 Compared to 6-30-93

Males (n=8508)

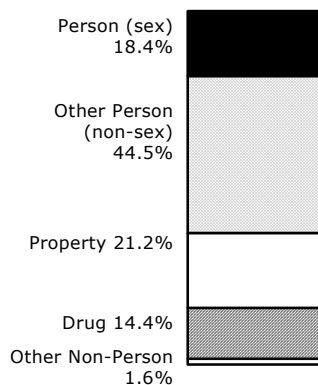


Females (n=660)

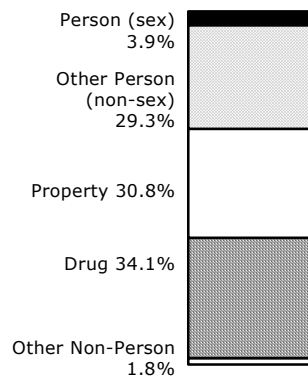


December 31, 2003

Males (n=5905)



Females (n=335)



June 30, 1993

Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for: 4 female offenders in 1993; 5 female offenders in 2003; 88 male offenders in 1993; and, 28 male offenders in 2003.

KDOC
2004

Offender Programs

Introduction

KDOC provides direct program services to inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. The underlying objective common to all offender programs is to better equip the offender for a successful return to the community by providing appropriate educational and treatment opportunities.

Major program and service areas include:

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Substance abuse treatment
Sex offender treatment
Community residential beds

FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Medical & mental health services
Sex offender treatment
Substance abuse treatment
Special education
Vocational education
Academic education
Values-based pre-release
Pre-release
Work release
Visitor centers
Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC programs are delivered by contract providers, an approach which provides professional services from those who specialize in each of the respective service areas. Contracts are awarded through a competitive selection process coordinated through the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.
- KDOC staff provide program development and oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs, Research and Support Services, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research and Support Services.
- In FY 2004, this division is responsible for administering approximately \$7.0 million in contracts for offender programs and services. The division is also responsible for administering funds received for providing community-based treatment of fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to legislation passed by the 2001 Legislature.
- SB 123, passed by the 2003 Legislature, provides mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision programs for non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense.

¹ This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$26.1 million and the food service contract at \$12.3 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2004 totals approximately \$45.4 million, or 20.0% of the department's system-wide operating budget.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2003

In FY 02, the department linked the electronic medical system to OMIS. In FY 03, the department completed this process by linking back OMIS to the electronic medical system.

The department published Volume V of the Programs Evaluation Report.

The department received grant monies through the Center for Sex Offender Management, Housing and Urban Development, and Byrne Grant funds.

The department completed an annual review of the three-year Strategic Action Plan and updated objectives and strategies to reflect tasks accomplished and to create new strategies in relation to current needs.

The department completed the accreditation process for medical and mental health services through the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. All eight facilities were accredited for the three-year accreditation cycle.

The department employed a grant writer position, in cooperation with SRS, as part of an ongoing effort to identify and pursue potential grants funds.

The department began training on the Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) risk and needs assessment instrument. This tool identifies an offender's risk of re-offending as well as their criminogenic needs. This tool will be used from intake into the correctional system, to release planning back into the community, to post-release supervision in the community.

FY 2004

The department began the process of actively pursuing grant opportunities with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for fatherhood training for incarcerated men with minor children.

The department negotiated a renewal on the food service contract with ARAMARK Corporation through the year 2012. The contract renewal will present a savings of \$1.0 million in FY 2004, and additional savings in the out years.

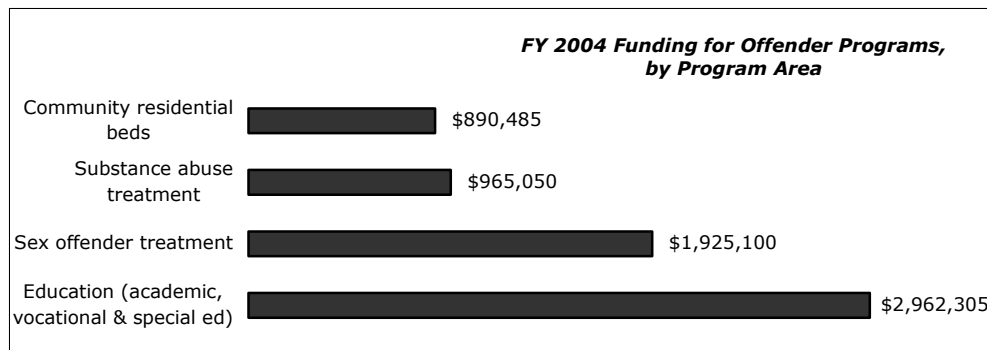
The department received a \$155,000 grant from the Department of Education to provide transitional training to offenders. The grant funds Transitional Training Program (TTP) at four sites. It also funds Offender Job Specialists (OJS) at four additional sites, as well as behavior enhancement at Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF).

The department received a \$225,000 Byrne Grant to fund a 60-bed medium custody Therapeutic Community (TC) at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The intensive substance abuse treatment program was implemented and began accepting participants in August 2003.

The department began the process of training substance abuse counselors, as required for certification in the SB 123 program.

Offender Programs

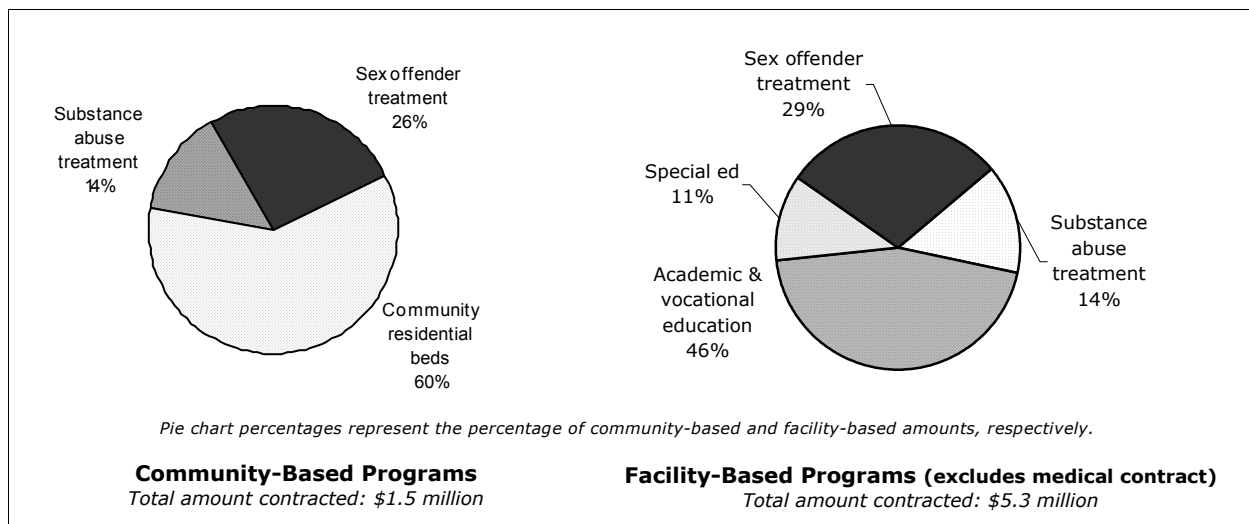
Allocation of FY 2004 Program Funds¹



KDOC has \$6.8 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2004. Of the total....

- 43.9% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 14.3% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 28.5% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 13.2% will be expended for community residential beds.
- 78% will be expended for facility-based programs and 22% for community-based programs.

Of the offender program total, \$1.5 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$5.3 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.



¹Amounts do not include \$240,000 in funds contracted for visitor centers. Although this contract is financed with program funds, services provided are not delivered directly to offenders. Also excluded are: \$195,555 in the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility budget for direct delivery of substance abuse treatment services; \$396,662 in funds for community-based treatment of DUI offenders; \$30,000 for grant writing services; \$72,805 for risk needs assessment; and a reserve amount of \$83,334.

Offender Programs

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Contracts for facility-based programs & services			
Program/Service	Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Medical/mental health	Correct Care Solutions, Inc.	\$25,914,005	6-30-05
Medical services management	Kansas University Physicians, Inc.	199,002	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
Therapeutic community (LCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	305,000	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (HCF)	Mirror, Inc.	300,000	6-30-09
Therapeutic community (TCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	152,000	6-30-05
Education			
Academic & vocational	Southeast KS Education Service Center	2,375,012	6-30-06
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	557,293	6-30-04
Educational assessment	Southeast KS Education Service Center	30,000	6-30-04
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,539,000	6-30-07
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	-	6-30-05*
Visitor centers	Outside Connections	240,000	6-30-04
Misc. service contracts (dietician; religious advisors)		9,760	6-30-04
Facility-based total: \$31,621,072			

Contracts for community-based programs			
Program or Service	Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$785,000	6-30-09
	Shield of Service	105,485	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
TC transition	DCCCA (included in TC contract)	208,050	see table above
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	386,100	6-30-07
Community-based total: \$1,484,635			

Grand Total: \$33,105,707

* FY 2004 cost of \$200,000 will be paid in FY 2005.

Offender Programs

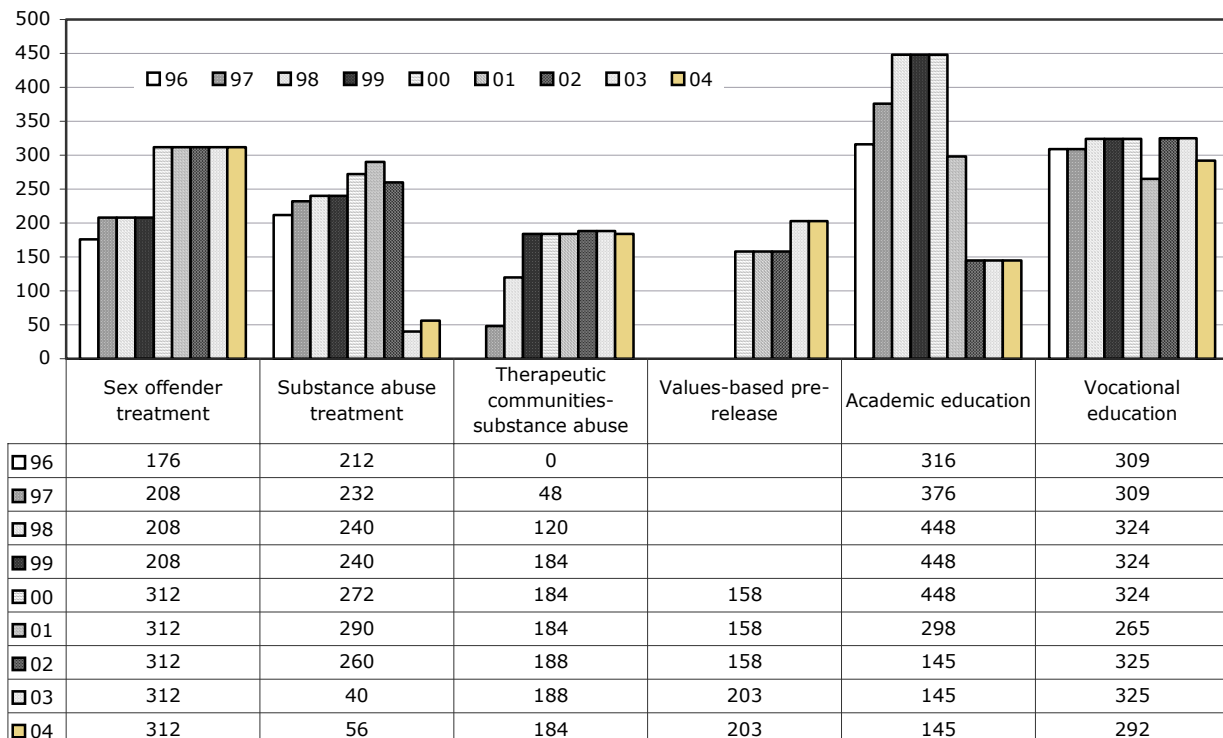
Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2004									
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals
Academic education	15	15	30	30	10	15	15	15	145
Special education			20	30			10	10	70
Substance abuse treatment									
Standard program					40		16		56
Therapeutic community			60	100			24		184
Sex offender treatment			80	140		80	12		312
Values-based pre-release		203							203
Vocational education									292
Barbering			10						
Building maintenance							12		
Business support							12		
Cabinet-making				12					
Computer tech								12	
Construction			12			15			
Custodial services					8				
Drafting			12						
Food service	10		12	12		12			
Horticulture		12	12			12			
Industries technology			20						
Masonry	12								
Transitional training program		10	10	10		10			
Utilities maintenance			15						
Welding			6	12					
	37	240	299	346	58	144	101	37	1262

Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 40 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, and the barbering, horticulture, and welding slots at Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF), where services are provided by KDOC staff.

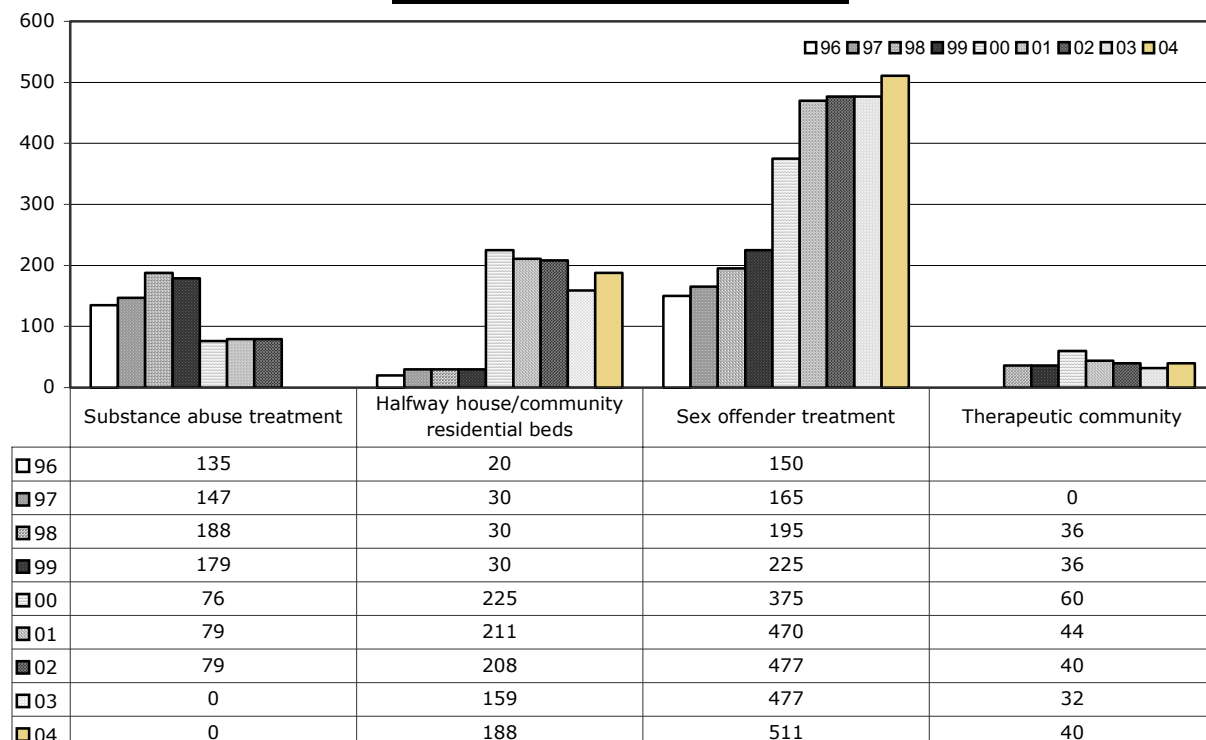
Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2004			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds	40	46	86
Transitional therapeutic community (TTC)	28	0	28
Sex offender treatment	254	257	511
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			As needed

KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1996—FY 2004 (reflects mid-year adjustments in FY 04)

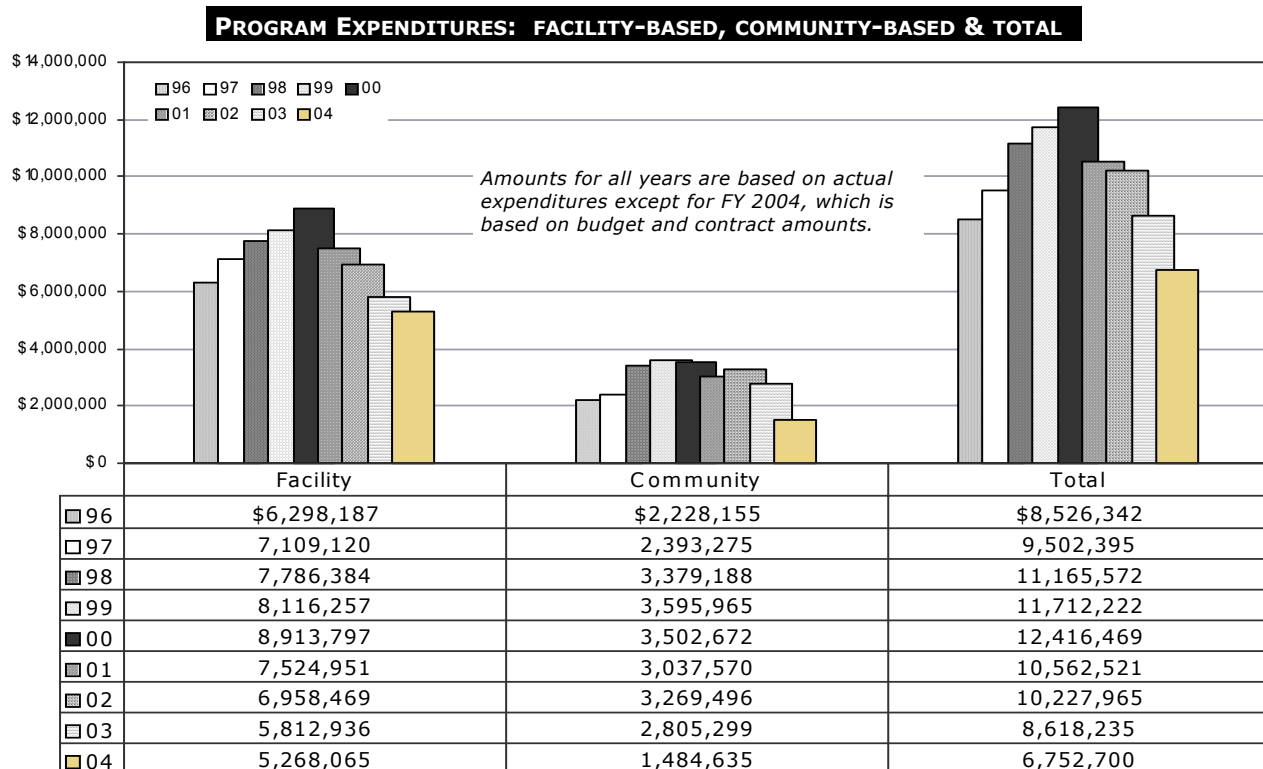
FACILITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



Program Expenditures FY 1996—FY 2004



Because facility-based and community-based programs are included in the same budget program and are not accounted for separately when expenditures are made, an exact breakdown of actual expenditures for facility-based and community-based programs is not readily available. The facility vs. community breakdowns should be regarded as estimates. Amounts do not include funding for: visitor centers; CDRP substance abuse treatment program at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility; treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders; grant writing services; and risk needs assessment.

During the FY 1996 - FY 2004 period—

There was a proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs. Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs increased from 74% to 78% of the total program expenditures.

Emphasis was placed on sex offender treatment, both in facilities and in the community. Facility-based sex offender program capacity increased by 77%, while community-based capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

Because of budget reductions, funding available for offender programs has decreased each year since FY 2000. The amount available in FY 2004 is 46% less than the amount expended in FY 2000. As a result, significant reductions have been implemented in the department's capacity to provide program services, particularly in substance abuse treatment and academic education.

When compared to FY 2000, the FY 2004 facility program capacity represents a reduction of approximately 600 treatment and education program assignments system-wide.

academic & special education (facility)

purpose

Provide a curriculum that relates literacy skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living.

Provide GED certification services.

Provide appropriate services to inmates under the age of 22 who have special learning problems to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the educational and vocational programs provided by the department.

providers

Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,879,578	6-30-06

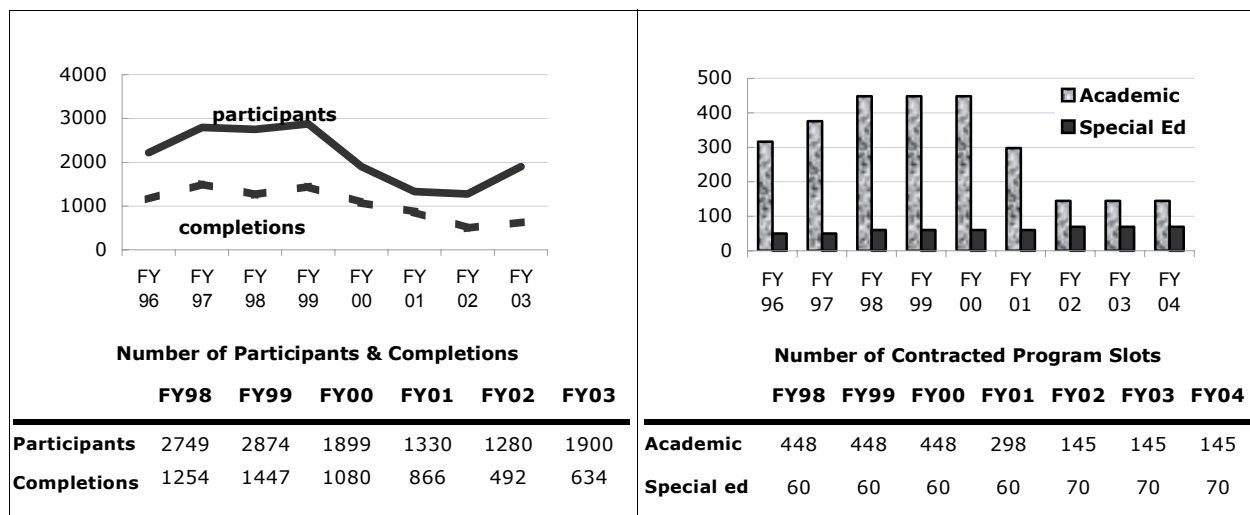
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Literacy/GED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special ed			✓	✓			✓	✓

in FY 2003

- 269 inmates obtained a GED.
- 342 inmates completed the literacy course.

education program trends



Offender Programs

vocational education (facility)

purpose

Provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

provider

Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,082,727	6-30-06

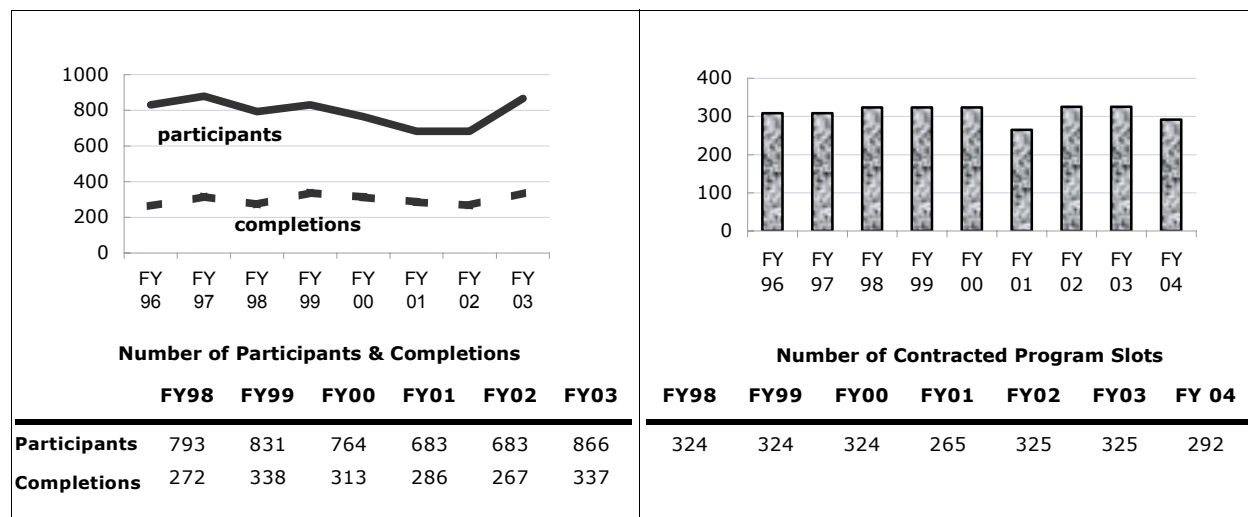
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			✓					
Building maintenance							✓	
Business support							✓	
Cabinet-making				✓				
Computer tech								✓
Construction			✓			✓		
Custodial services					✓			
Drafting			✓					
Food service	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Horticulture		✓	✓			✓		
Industries technology			✓					
Masonry	✓							
Transitional training		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Utilities maintenance			✓					
Welding			✓	✓				

in FY 2003

- 866 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

vocational education program trends



Offender Programs

page 91

sex offender treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide a three-phase approach of evaluating and treating sexual offenders committed to the custody of the KDOC. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense or a sexually motivated offense. The program is 18 months in duration, and is based on a cognitive, relapse prevention model. The three phases of the program are: orientation; treatment; and transition.

provider

Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
DCCCA, Inc.	\$1,539,000	6-30-07

locations

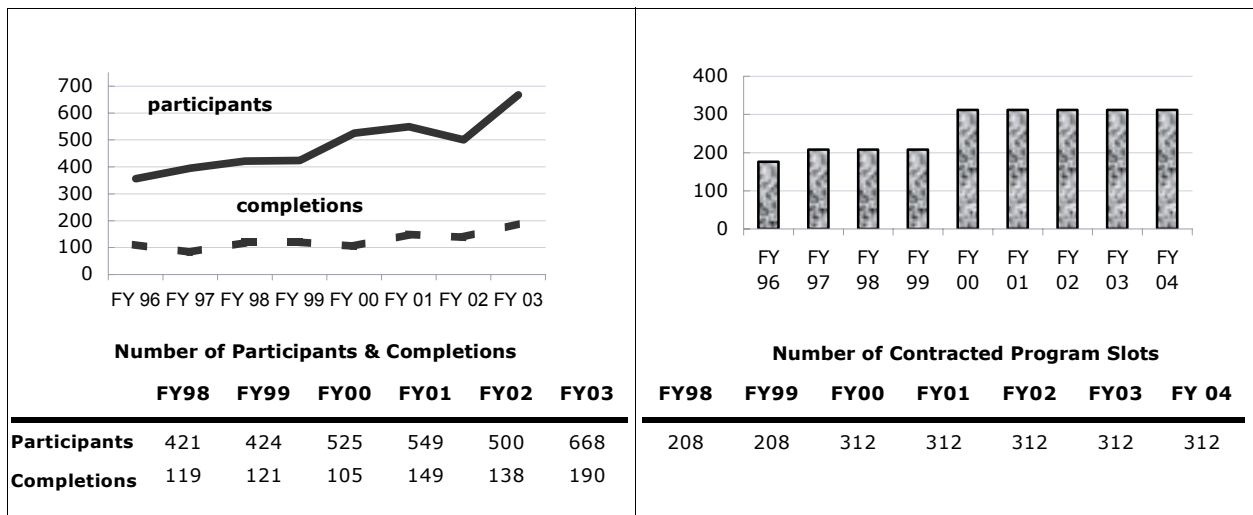
EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		✓	✓		✓	✓	

Note: the sex offender treatment program at TCF is part of the mental health/medical contract with Correct Care Solutions.

in FY 2003

Sex offender treatment continues to be the department's highest priority in terms of programming resources. During FY 02, a substance abuse component was incorporated into the program. Research shows that the use of substances is a common theme and a precursor to offending.

sex offender treatment program trends



Offender Programs

substance abuse treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

providers

Contractor	FY 04 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Therapeutic community (LCF & TCF) DCCCA	\$457,000	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (HCF) Mirror, Inc.	\$300,000	6-30-09

Note: the program at Larned is delivered by KDOC staff, not contract staff.

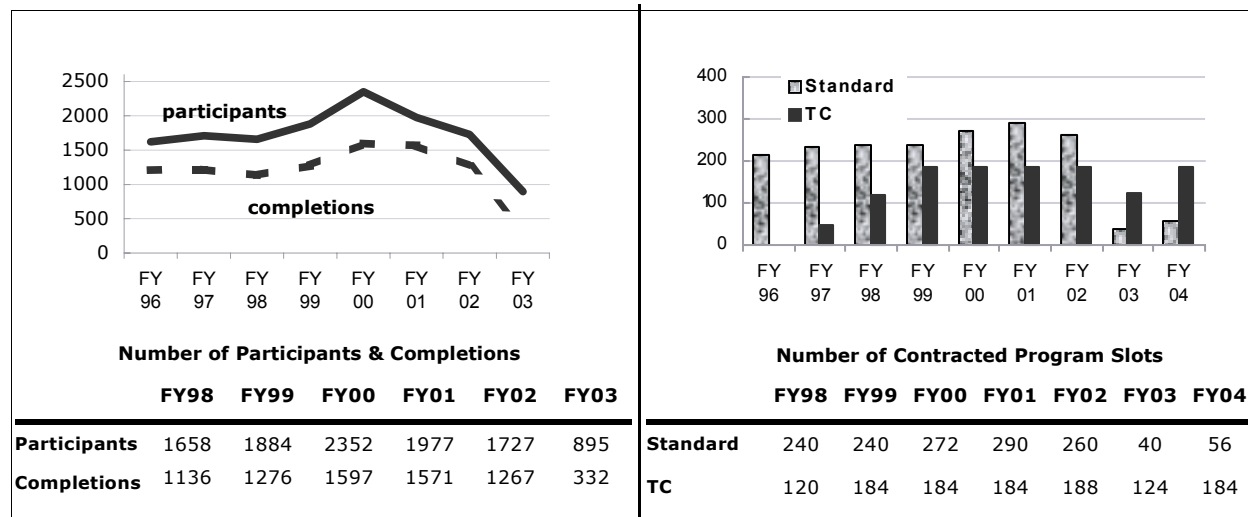
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Standard treatment					✓			
Therapeutic community			✓	✓			✓	

in FY 2003

- 386 inmates participated in standard substance abuse treatment, including the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned, and female treatment at the Labette Women's Correctional Camp. CDRP services previously provided to KDOC inmates at Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department in FY 01. CDRP was the only substance abuse treatment program delivered directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.
- 509 inmates participated in therapeutic communities.
- Due to budget cuts, facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 02 and into FY 03. ADAPT was terminated at the end of FY 02. However, substance abuse treatment is now available in the department's sex offender treatment, when needed, as well as the InnerChange Program.

substance abuse treatment program trends



other facility programs

InnerChange

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Ellsworth Correctional Facility. The program transferred from Winfield Correctional Facility in June 2002, allowing medium custody inmates the opportunity to participate. The program's capacity also increased in conjunction with the transfer, increasing from 158 beds to 203 beds. Of the total, 148 beds are medium custody and 55 are minimum custody. Placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming also includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment. Program services are delivered by Prison Fellowship.

Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)

This program provides parenting skills instruction to female offenders who are mothers (and grandmothers with parenting responsibility), and also provides them an opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more home-like than the regular visiting area. Services include classes, workshops and support groups which address parenting issues. Services are delivered by Topeka Correctional Facility staff and by volunteers.

Second Chance Program

This program provides intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations, either as a child or as an adult. The program is delivered through the department's medical and mental health services contract.

Canine Programs

Most KDOC facilities now participate in programs designed to either help prepare dogs for assuming specialty assistance type roles or to improve the chances of adoption for dogs that have been abandoned.

Self-help Programs

All KDOC facilities provide offenders with the opportunity for participation in special group and/or individual support organizations for self-development or improvement. Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups that are not sponsored or financially supported by the department. Examples of these types of groups include AA/NA, Stop Violence Coalition, Native American Culture Group, M2W2, Jaycees, and Life Skills classes. Inmates also participate in a variety of religious activities and services.

community-based programs**sex offender
treatment**

The community-based sex offender treatment program focuses on relapse prevention skills training, and provides both basic treatment and aftercare protocols.

Virtually every sex offender under KDOC community supervision is within one hour of a program site. Services are currently delivered in 10 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Program participation averages 475.

**community
residential
beds (CRBs)**

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in three communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka. Total placement capacity is 86 statewide. Because of budget reductions, the number of CRBs has been significantly reduced from 139 last year. The Hutchinson site was closed at the beginning of FY 04.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2004 contract is \$785,000; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2004 contract amount is \$105,485.

**substance
abuse
treatment**

Substance abuse treatment services include transitional therapeutic community residential placements and outpatient counseling.

28 transitional therapeutic community placements are available for offenders who successfully completed the facility portion of a TC program. These placements include 4 for females in Hoisington and 24 for males in Topeka.

Outpatient counseling services are available at the CRBs to CRB placements assessed with a need.

The department contracts with DCCCA, Inc. for the transitional therapeutic community program.

KDOC
2004

Correctional Industries

Correctional Industries

Introduction

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) has two distinct components: (1) traditional correctional industries, which are operated directly by KCI; and (2) private correctional industries, whereby the department enters into agreements with private firms who locate their operations in or near KDOC facilities. In both cases, the objective is to provide meaningful employment for inmates to develop both work skills and appreciation for the work ethic.

KCI is headquartered at Lansing Correctional Facility under the direction of Rod Crawford, the KCI director. The director reports to the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Support and Research Services.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$9.8 million in FY 2004, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. KCI has an authorized staffing level of 76.0 FTE, 52 of which are employed by the respective industry divisions.

Traditional Industries (as of January 1, 2004)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Agri-Business	13
	Industrial Technology	4
	Furniture Division	70
	Office Systems	26
	Sewing	69
	Warehouse	4
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>186</u>
Lansing	Agri-Business	13
	Chemical Division	43
	Data Entry	19
	Private Sector Porters	16
	Metal Products	48
	Warehouse	10
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>149</u>
Norton	Microfilm	38
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>38</u>
Topeka	Federal Surplus Property	2
	State Surplus Property	8
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>10</u>
	Total	<u><u>383</u></u>

- There are 11 traditional industry divisions and 2 warehouse operations that are located in four KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 87% of the traditional industry jobs for inmates.

- The products and services of KCI's traditional industries are marketed to eligible public and non-profit agencies as authorized by KSA 75-5275.

- Inmates working for traditional industries receive wages ranging from \$0.25-\$0.60 per hour, depending on work performance, longevity, and availability of an open position. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

Private Correctional Industries (as of January 1, 2004)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	1
	Century Mfg.	tap handles/awards	68
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>69</u>
Ellsworth	Tescott Woodcrafters	cabinet doors	10
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>10</u>
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	4
	Hubco	cloth bags	8
	Unruh Fabrication	metal fabrication	9
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>21</u>
Lansing	Aramark	food service	3
	BAC	leather products	21
	Compuchair	office seating	3
	CSE	emblems	20
	Heatron, Inc.	heating elements	16
	Henke Mfg.	snow plows	30
	Impact Design	screen-printed & embroidered clothing	230
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	5
	Prima Profile	cabinet doors & other wood products	-
	RFM	office seating	4
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	6
	VW Services	heating elements	26
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	31
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>395</u>
Norton	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	1
	Allied Products	American flag construction	3
	Koch & Co.	cabinet doors	8
	Vaughncraft	percussion mallets	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>13</u>
Total			<u>509</u>

The department currently has agreements with 20 private firms for employment of inmates in private correctional industries located in or near KDOC facilities. These inmates earn at least the minimum wage of \$5.15/hr. In FY 2003, private industry inmates earned \$5.6 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.7 million for: reimbursement to the state for room and board; transportation to work sites (if located outside of a KDOC facility); and restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These inmates also paid state and federal taxes. (See the section on Offender Responsibility for more information on private industry trends, including inmate wages and payments.) State law authorizes private firms to assist in financing construction projects at KDOC to expand private correctional industry space. To date, private financing has been used on projects at El Dorado, Ellsworth and Hutchinson Correctional Facilities.

Major Milestones and Highlights***FY 2003***

The Lansing Agri-Business added forestry to the cattle operation. The timber is turned into boards for the furniture divisions and the two warehouses to help them reduce packaging costs.

Five new private sector partnerships were started with the addition of Vaughncraft, designer and manufacturer of percussion devices; CSE, a manufacturer of cloth name tags for the uniform business; Tescott Woodcrafters, a manufacturer of cabinet doors and other wood products; Allied Products, manufacturer of American flags; and RFM, a West Coast manufacturer of high-end office seating.

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 494 in FY 2001 to 521 in FY 2003—an increase of 5.5%. Even with the increasing number of new private sector partners, the number of inmates stayed at the same level as FY 2002, due in large part to the poor economy affecting those industries already part of the program.

FY 2004

Consolidation of wood furniture, laminated furniture, and furniture refinishing into a new division called the Furniture Division will take place in FY 2004. The consolidation will eventually reduce cost and provide for a better product flow.

A second consolidation will take place in FY 2004, when 95% of the welding functions and 100% of all machining and powder coating operations are consolidated into one division at Lansing. This division will be referred to as the Metals Product Division and will produce products for both internal and external customers, thus making KCI less reliant on outside vendors for product support.

Two new private sector partnerships are being started in FY 2004, Koch & Company, a manufacturer of cabinet doors and other wood products and Prima Profile, also a wood products manufacturer.

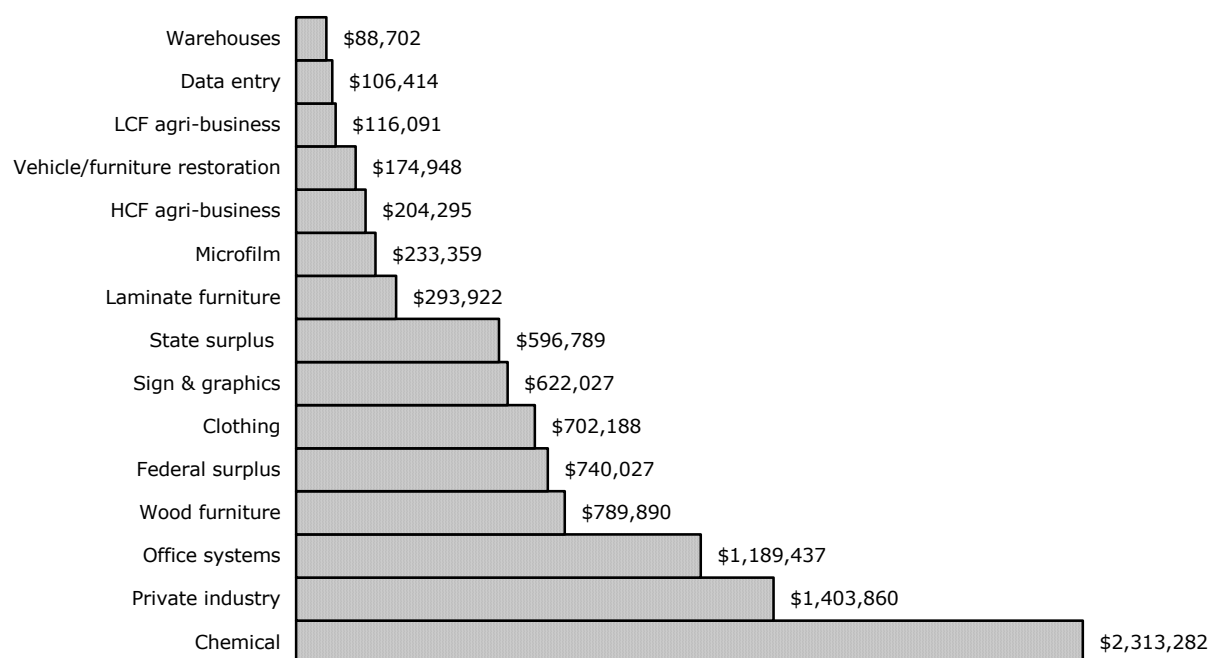
The Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the Kansas Department of Administration (KDOA) are entering into an agreement to transfer the management of the two surplus programs from the control of the DOC to the KDOA.

KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2003

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,313,282	\$ 131,955
Sign & graphics	622,027	(75,516)
Warehouses	88,702	(94,728)
Wood furniture	789,890	(34,527)
LCF agri-business	116,091	(76,007)
Data entry	106,414	21,167
State surplus property	596,789	11,639
Federal surplus property	740,027	(84,574)
Private industry income	1,403,860	879,418
Microfilm	233,359	(6,520)
Clothing	702,188	19,958
Office systems	1,189,437	(13,364)
Laminate furniture	293,922	(95,958)
Vehicle/furniture restoration	174,948	(71,756)
HCF agri-business	204,295	(134,609)
Marketing	-	-
	<u>\$ 9,575,231</u>	<u>\$ 376,578</u>

- KCI generated revenues of \$9.6 million in FY 2003—a decrease of 16.3% from the FY 2002 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2003 reached \$400,000, a 75% decrease from FY 2002.
- The source of private industry revenue is the reimbursement made by inmate workers to the state for room and board.
- Not included in the table is \$276,846 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2003 farm lease receipts totaled \$99,490 and building lease receipts, \$177,356.
- Total lease proceeds are expected to exceed \$310,000 in FY 2004, even with the farm leases declining, as more building contracts are initiated and renewed at higher lease rates.

KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2003



KDOC
2004

Parole Services

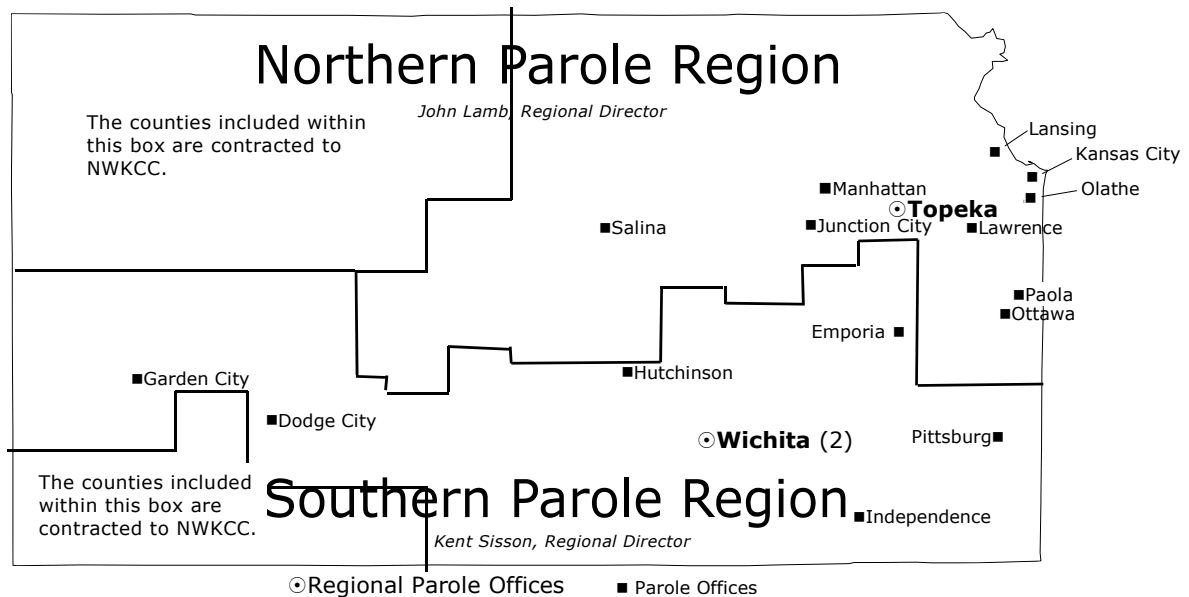
Introduction

The Parole Services section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities on parole, post release supervision, or conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentences. The purposes of post-incarceration supervision are to further the public safety and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the offender's involvement in future criminal behavior.

Field supervision functions are organized into two parole regions, as illustrated below. Each region is administered by a regional parole director. The regional directors report to the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services.

The department has parole offices in 17 Kansas communities. Since 1994, the department has contracted with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 17 northwestern Kansas counties. In October 2003, the department entered into an agreement with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 10 southwestern Kansas counties.

KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS

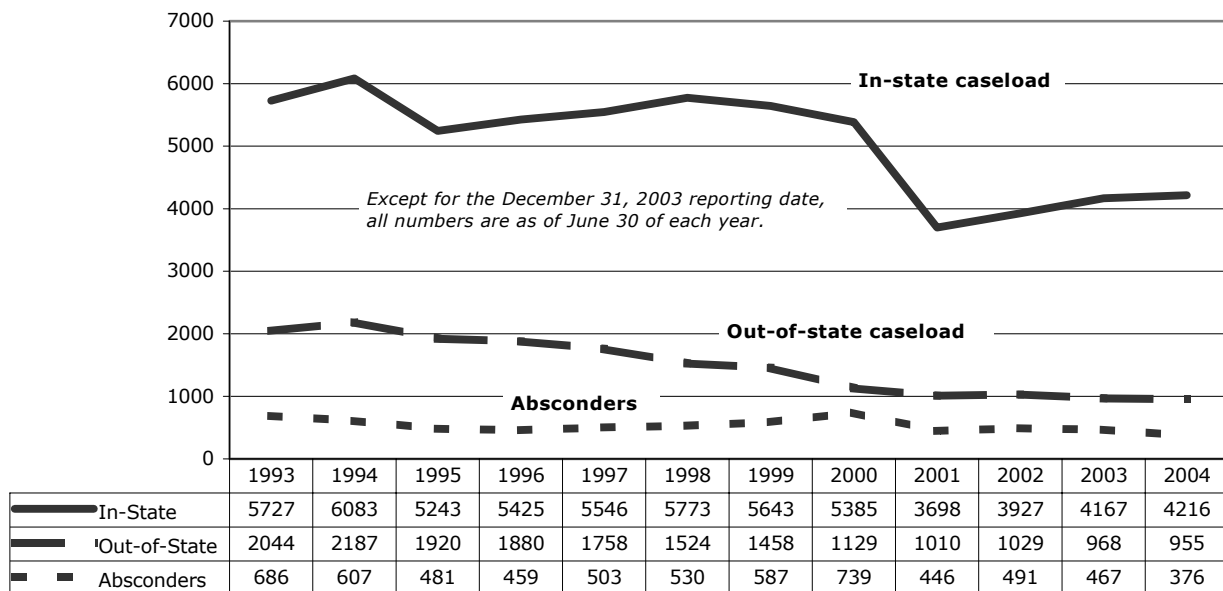


Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony and misdemeanor offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences who are supervised by other state jurisdictions pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (out-of-state caseload).
- Felony offenders who absconded from post-incarceration supervision prior to discharge of their Kansas sentence (absconders).

**COMPONENTS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER KDOC'S
POST-INCARCERATION JURISDICTION
FY 1993—FY 2004 to date (12-31-03)**



Implementation of SB 323, a bill passed during the 2000 legislative session which adjusted post release supervision periods for offenders in several offense severity levels, had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 31.3% between June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. In-state caseload has increased 14.0%, however, since the beginning of FY 2002.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2003

KDOC became a participant in the new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. This compact regulates the movement and supervision between states of offenders under community supervision.

The Wichita Day Reporting Center began operation.

In conjunction with the two-year technical assistance project from the Center for Effective Public Policy, an action plan was developed to improve policies, procedures and practices related to condition violations by offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

Sex offender supervision practices were revised to comply with provisions of the department's new system-wide policy on management of sex offenders. Also, parole staff were trained on the new policy.

The contract with Protech, Inc. was amended to provide for passive global positioning tracking services for offenders.

Practices were developed to comply with the state's new DNA law which requires the collection of samples from all Kansas felony offenders. Parole staff, in conjunction with forensic staff from the KBI, arranged for mass collection of DNA samples from post-incarceration supervision offenders supervised in Kansas.

KDOC entered into a partnership with Community Access Network to develop and implement a comprehensive, statewide, web-based resource directory. A technical assistance grant from NIC was also obtained to assist in this project.

FY 2004

All parole officers became certified in the use of the Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) risk/needs assessment instrument.

The use of LSI-R was implemented in all parole offices.

The risk reduction model for case management was implemented through key policy changes in the following areas: supervision standards; responding to behaviors, including condition violations; risk assessment and classification; case planning; and administrative and file review practices.

Methods were established for an ongoing information-sharing process between field staff, supervisors and agency managers, to assist in the implementation of a risk reduction model of case management.

A staff training plan was established to provide parole staff with training in best practices related to case management, including training in strengths-based supervision, motivational interviewing, domestic violence, relapse prevention, and offender job preparedness. Training has been or is being scheduled in all these areas to be completed through FY 2004.

All parole staff were provided computer software for accessing imaged documents for use in case management.

Placements at Day Reporting Centers increased significantly.

Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 151.5 FTE. The total includes: parole officers and supervisors, including those who have specialized duty assignments; administrative support staff; and, central office staff who have either management responsibilities or responsibilities related to the supervision of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the 140.5 FTE assigned to field parole offices—

- 98 are parole officers who carry caseloads (of which twelve positions are currently vacant due to budgetary constraints). Eighteen officers have specialized caseloads, including those officers who supervise sex offenders and high-risk offenders. Other specialized staff include two interstate compact officers in Wichita and two reduced supervision officers, one each in Wichita and Kansas City. The average caseload in December 2003 was 32 for officers with specialized sex offender and high-risk caseloads and 52 for those carrying regular caseloads.
- 13 are members of the division's Special Enforcement Unit, which focuses on locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. In FY 2003, the special enforcement unit apprehended 625 absconders and arrested 1,024 condition violators.

AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY *(officers who carry caseloads)*

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	15	Wichita (2 offices)	36
Topeka	11	Hutchinson	5
Olathe	8	Pittsburg	3
Salina	4	Garden City	2
Lansing	2	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	1
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
Total	47	Total	51

Community-Based Programs & Services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of substance abuse treatment, outpatient counseling, sex offender treatment, and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2003—

- 72 offenders participated in substance abuse treatment services in the community. (There were 1,940 participants during FY 2002. However, due to budgetary constraints, these services were eliminated.)
- 1,031 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2004, by location, is given below.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2004				
		Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds				
Wichita (male)			46	
Kansas City (male)		17		
Topeka (male)		23		
subtotal		40	46	86
Transitional therapeutic community				
Hoisington (female)		4		
Topeka (male)		24		
subtotal		28	0	28
Sex offender treatment ¹				
Wichita			192	
Hutchinson			38	
Garden City			16	
Pittsburg			11	
Topeka		102		
Salina		37		
Norton		3		
Hays		3		
Olathe		30		
Lawrence		6		
Kansas City		73		
subtotal		254	257	511
Outpatient counseling (statewide)				As needed
¹ Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.				

Release Planning and Reentry

In the last four years KDOC has implemented additional and enhanced release planning and reentry management practices, so as to assist offenders in preparing for release to the community and to engage communities in the process of reintegrating returning offenders.

The ultimate goal is to create an environment in which anyone having contact with an offender or victim from entry into the system through reintegration into the community is focused on successful reintegration of the offender, through consistent strategies based on a substantial body of research about what works. These efforts strive for transitional plans that *1) are comprehensive, 2) are based on assessed criminogenic risk and need, 3) provide a continuum of care for special needs offenders, 4) are driven by individual goals for offenders after release, 5) meet the goals of public safety, risk reduction and successful reintegration, 6) contain appropriate levels of risk management and 7) involve input from communities, victims, offenders and families of offenders.*

These efforts have the following objectives:

- Establish practices to ensure that work done with the offender during incarceration is conducive to safe and successful reentry upon release.
- Establish partnerships between agencies and within the communities to ensure the assessed criminogenic risk and needs of the offender are addressed at the point of reentry.
- Establish release planning processes that ensure each offender has an individual goal-driven release plan that targets his or her risk and needs.
- Ensure the needs of offenders with disabilities are addressed, so that release planning provides a continuum of care for those needs.
- Access resources, remove barriers, and develop additional resources to address the employment, housing, treatment, and support needs of offenders as they return to communities.
- Establish access to, and flow of, information needed to ensure that the developed reintegration plans are followed and implemented after release.
- Ensure that reintegration plans take into consideration the needs of communities, victims, offenders, and families of offenders.

The following steps have been taken in addressing these goals:

- Established a Kansas team to participate in the National Institute of Corrections' Offender Workforce Development training program. This team's performance resulted in NIC inviting Kansas to send a second team during FY 2004, and in NIC entering a partnership with the KDOC to provide \$25,000 in training funds for these teams to train job specialists and offender case managers throughout the system in effective, research-based best practices related to offender job preparedness and job development. The second team will be trained January through March 2004, and then system training will follow.
- Formed a partnership with key mental health agencies (in Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte counties and at the state level) to submit an application for long-term technical assistance to establish strong collaboration between the corrections and mental health systems to address the needs of offenders with mental illness.
- Implemented the Shawnee County Reentry Program (SCRIP), providing comprehensive reentry services to high risk offenders returning to Shawnee County, working closely with Lansing and Topeka Correctional Facilities to begin planning at twelve months prior to release and connect

the offender to services and support in the community prior to release. National evaluators made a site visit to the program in November 2003 to determine whether to include the SCRP in part of the national evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).

- Increased the number of offender job specialists in the KDOC from two to four, with all four participating in the Offender Workforce Development Training identified above.
- Completed the first year of the COR-Pathways program at the El Dorado Correctional Facility, with research results indicating a reduction in recidivism by offenders with mental illness; obtained funding for a second year for this program. Work is underway on a video to spotlight this program and its results.
- Completed the work of the Joint Task Force on Offender Reentry in Wichita/Sedgwick County, and completed a report of that task force with broad-based recommendations for community reentry practices related to the 1850 offenders returning to Sedgwick County each year. Presented the findings of this task force to the county, city and state, and began strategic planning for establishing a reentry program in Sedgwick County.
- Began work on the Kansas City Community Meeting, meeting with various community groups in Wyandotte County to address issues, questions, and concerns related to offender reentry, and to begin identifying participants in the meeting. The meeting is scheduled to occur in early 2004.
- Participated in the development of a ten-year plan to end homelessness in Kansas, with the KDOC being appointed as a member of the state Interagency Council on Homelessness.
- Participated in the annual summit of the Kansas Coalition on Homelessness (KCOH), and partnered with KCOH to submit a grant application for funds for outreach and case management for persons with disability to enhance their ability to apply for and receive SSI benefits to assist them in transitioning from homelessness.
- Participated in the statewide survey to identify homeless needs in the non-entitlement areas and in Topeka and Wichita, and to include homeless offenders in the statewide consolidated plan, and the consolidated plans of Topeka and Wichita.
- Established an offender work detail at Ellsworth Correctional Facility for data entry and support of the Community Access Network (CAN) resource and information directory that is currently being developed.
- Participated in a round table discussion sponsored by the Vera Institute to address domestic violence among released offenders. The round table was held in December 2003, and strategic planning and implementation will follow.
- Worked with both of the Day Reporting Centers to establish criteria and protocol referrals for offenders with disabilities or transitional needs following a sentence of five years or longer to access this service.
- Obtained additional funding from the federal government as part of the SCRP grant [part of the SVORI] of \$35,000 to establish a model for addressing the mental health and substance abuse needs of offenders upon reentry prior to release. SCRP is working on an agreement with local providers to establish this model.
- Kansas reentry programs, including the SCRP and COR-Pathways program, as well as the work done in Wichita/Sedgwick County, were selected for conference workshops at several professional associations, including the International Association for Forensics and Mental Health Services, the American Probation and Parole Association, the Kansas Corrections Association, and the Association of State Correctional Administrators.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized establishment of three privatized day reporting centers (DRCs)—a highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration. Thus far, there are two DRCs, located in Topeka and Wichita, that have become operational.

In September 2000, following issuance of a Request for Proposals and a competitive selection process, the department awarded the day reporting center contract to Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI). The contractor is responsible for establishment and operation of the centers, including offender supervision and delivery of services to offenders. The DRC contract is financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis.

Basic features of the DRC program

- DRC offenders sleep at home, but they are required to be at the center during normal hours of operation unless they are at work or another authorized activity. The centers are open from 8 am — 8 pm, Monday-Friday, and 8 am - 4 pm on Saturday.
- Each DRC participant is monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology, whereby the offender wears an electronic device for satellite tracking of the offender's location and movements.
- The length of DRC programming is up to 90 days, with the exact duration depending on the progress of the individual offender. The 90 day period can be extended for purposes of sanctioning within the program.
- Offenders assigned to a DRC are expected to be employed. If an offender is not employed, the DRC will assist in job development and placement activities.
- All participants are expected to perform 50 hours of community service work.
- A full-time KDOC staff member serves as an on-site contract monitor to ensure that contract requirements are met and to provide coordination between the department and contractor staff.
- Other DRC program components are tailored to the needs of each offender, including:

Substance abuse treatment	Cognitive structuring skills	Mental health counseling
Drug testing	Breath testing	Anger management
Community service work	Life skills	Family counseling

Target Population

Primary target: offenders on KDOC post-incarceration supervision who have violated conditions of release but who can, with the highly structured supervision provided by the DRC, remain in the community as an alternative to revocation and return to prison.

Additional targets: post incarceration offenders whose circumstances or behavior put them at risk to violate their release conditions and thereby are at risk for revocation; newly released parole offenders who have been incarcerated five or more years and would benefit from the transitional support needs which the DRC can meet; offenders being re-released from prison following their failure in the DRC; and, offenders being released from prison with a diagnosed mental health need, developmental disability, behavioral disorder, or other condition who can benefit from the reintegration support services of the DRC.

If program capacity is available: probation condition violators, including those assigned to community corrections, will be accepted if they would otherwise be revoked and admitted to KDOC custody. Local officials will determine if these offenders are placed at the DRC.

Status

Day reporting centers are operational in Topeka and Wichita. Efforts to locate a DRC in the Kansas City area were unsuccessful.

The Wichita DRC has a capacity of 120 and opened in December 2002. Between January 1, 2003 and November 1, 2003, a total of 386 parole offenders were referred to the Wichita DRC. Of those—

- 280 were accepted into the program;
- 85 were successfully discharged;
- 155 were unsuccessfully discharged.

The Topeka DRC opened in May 2001 and has the capacity to supervise 40 offenders. Between January 1, 2003 and November 1, 2003, a total of 175 parole offenders were referred to the Topeka DRC. Of those—

- 132 were accepted into the program;
- 54 were successfully discharged;
- 77 were unsuccessfully discharged.

KDOC
2004

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Introduction

The Community Corrections section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for: (1) administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act; and, (2) oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego. Management responsibility for these functions resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The program was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. Initially, community corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish programs — either singly, in groups, or by contracting with others. Services in most programs initially were targeted at adult offenders; however, the 1994 Legislature provided for statewide expansion of juvenile services through community corrections agencies. Upon establishment of the Juvenile Justice Authority, responsibility for all state juvenile offender programs, services, and grant administration was transferred to that agency on July 1, 1997.

The 2000 Kansas Legislature approved legislation which defines a target population to be served by community corrections programs. The target population includes offenders who:

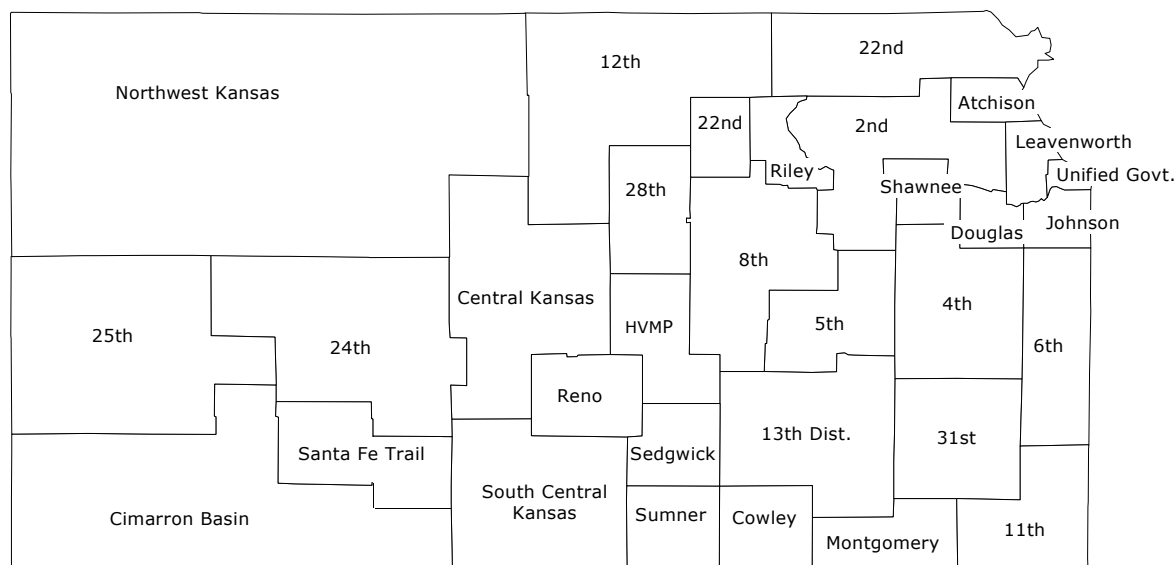
- Have received a non-prison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines;
- Fall within a "border box";
- Have a severity level 7 or greater offense;
- Have violated a condition of probation supervision;
- Have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument;
- Have successfully completed a conservation camp program.

The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The law further provides that community corrections programs may provide services to juveniles if approved by the local community corrections advisory board. Grant funds administered by the Department of Corrections cannot be used for this purpose, however.

The 2003 Legislature approved Senate Bill 123, which provides for a mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision by community corrections for a defined target population of non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense under K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162. The drug abuse treatment for eligible offenders shall include a continuum of treatment options including detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare, and relapse prevention. Drug abuse treatment may include community and/or faith-based programs.

Although Senate Bill 123 became effective upon publication in the statute book, its provisions were only applicable to offenders sentenced on or after November 1, 2003.

Community Corrections Programs in Kansas



There are currently 31 programs receiving state grants under the Community Corrections Act. Some programs serve a single county, while others are multi-county programs. Single-county programs include: Atchison County; Leavenworth County; Unified Government of Wyandotte County; Johnson County; Douglas County; Shawnee County; Reno County; Riley County; Sedgwick County; Sumner County; and, Cowley County. Shawnee County and the 2nd District have a common administrator. Multi-county programs and the counties they serve are identified below.

Multi-county community corrections agencies & the counties they serve

2nd Dist:	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee	28th Dist:	Ottawa, Saline
4th Dist:	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage	31st Dist:	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
5th Dist:	Chase, Lyon	Cimarron Basin:	Clark, Comanche, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
6th Dist:	Bourbon, Linn, Miami	Central KS:	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
8th Dist:	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris	HVMP:	Harvey, McPherson
11th Dist:	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette	Montgomery:	Montgomery, Chatauqua
12th Dist:	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington	Northwest KS:	Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace
13th Dist:	Butler, Elk, Greenwood	Santa Fe Trail:	Ford; Kiowa.
22nd Dist:	Brown, Clay, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha	South Central:	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
24th Dist:	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
25th Dist:	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2003

A substance abuse treatment program is now available for KDOC inmates placed at Labette Women's Conservation Camp.

Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS) training was completed for community corrections directors and managers. A total of twenty directors and managers participated in the two training sessions.

TOADS training was offered to new community corrections staff on a quarterly basis. A total of 98 staff were trained in 11 sessions, split between Topeka and Wichita. Eight local community corrections staff assisted with the training.

The Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) pilot project in Johnson County was implemented in FY 2003.

LSI-R training was offered to community corrections staff who will provide supervision to SB 123 eligible offenders.

"Thinking for a change" cognitive training was offered to treatment providers who will provide treatment to SB 123 eligible offenders.

FY 2004

LSI-R training will be offered to all community corrections agencies.

Training for five new community corrections agency directors was provided. Some of the topics covered included: Mission/History of Community Corrections, Standards/Regulations/Statutes, Comprehensive Plan Development, TOADS Training, SB 123 and Risk Assessments, and Funding, Budgeting, and Financial Reporting Requirements.

SB 123 supervision funds were distributed to community corrections staff.

A substance abuse treatment program is available for inmates placed by a county at LCCC or LWCC. The camps received a Byrne Grant in FY 2004 to provide substance abuse treatment. The treatment program is licensed by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Field service standards were revised to effectively implement SB 123.

"Thinking for a change" training will be made available to community corrections staff.

All community corrections standards will be reviewed and recommendations for change shall be proposed.

Community corrections statutes will be reviewed and recommendations for change shall be proposed.

Community Corrections Grants

The Department of Corrections administers the following grants to community corrections agencies: basic grants for adult intensive supervision (AISP), awarded to all 31 community corrections agencies; Senate Bill 123 supervision grants; and, grants for residential center operations, awarded to community corrections agencies in Sedgwick and Johnson counties.

BASIC GRANTS FOR ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

All 31 community corrections programs receive basic grants to support their statutory function related to adult intensive supervision program services (AISP). Each program must develop an annual comprehensive plan that sets forth objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Department of Corrections.

The 2003 Legislature appropriated \$10.53 million for basic community corrections grants in FY 04—a decline of 10.4% compared to the amount appropriated for FY 03. (This amount reflects a \$500,000 allocation offset.)

In FY 2004—

- As noted in the table to the right, the department made basic grant awards totaling \$10,531,553 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision.
- Allocation of the FY 04 grant funds was based on each agency's average daily population (ADP) of adult offenders supervised during FY 02 and the first nine months of FY 03. In other words, each agency's FY 04 grant award represents the same percentage of total funding as the program's share of the total ADP served by all community corrections agencies during the past 1.75 fiscal years.
- Basic grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$62,711 (Atchison County) to a high of \$1,983,555 (Sedgwick County).
- The six largest programs received 51% of the total amount granted for AISP.
- The fifteen largest programs received 76% of the total amount granted for AISP.

Agency	FY04 Allocation
2nd Judicial District	\$ 135,693
4th Judicial District	247,105
5th Judicial District	242,789
6th Judicial District	247,105
8th Judicial District	444,233
11th Judicial District	305,287
12th Judicial District	97,876
13th Judicial District	208,287
22nd Judicial District	154,057
24th Judicial District	126,461
25th Judicial District	268,334
28th Judicial District	536,642
31st Judicial District	203,558
Atchison County	62,711
Cimarron Basin	145,038
Central Kansas	201,261
Cowley County	206,536
Douglas County	324,127
Harvey/McPherson	233,469
Johnson County	749,304
Leavenworth County	138,107
Montgomery County	198,755
Northwest Kansas	279,355
Riley County	304,975
Reno County	365,422
South Central Kansas	167,155
Santa Fe Trails	216,906
Sedgwick County	1,983,555
Shawnee County	569,017
Sumner County	75,371
Unified Government	1,093,062
Totals	\$ 10,531,553

SB 123 SUPERVISION GRANTS

The 2003 Legislature approved \$1,641,340 in FY 2004 appropriations for grants to community corrections programs for supervision of SB123 eligible offenders. Of the total, \$1,288,925 was distributed to community corrections programs, while \$1,318 covered the cost of LSI-Rs. The remaining \$351,098 was held in reserve and will be distributed after examination of actual numbers versus those numbers that were projected.

RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to these two counties to support operation of their residential centers. The combined capacity of the two centers is over 200 beds—121 of which are financed by the state. Amounts granted in FY 2004 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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PROGRAM SERVICES

Required. All community corrections programs must provide adult intensive supervision, a community-based sanction for offenders who require increased supervision, frequent monitoring, and intensive rehabilitative services. Other service components included in all programs include: collection of fees/restitution; job search assistance and/or monitoring; and, community service work coordination and/or monitoring.

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency

	AGENCY	FY 03 ADP	FY 04 Basic Grant Award	Fines/Fees/Restitution	Community Service	Job Search Assistance	Drug Testing	Surveillance	\$ for Evaluations	Elect. Mon.
SG	Sedgwick County	754.8	\$1,983,555	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
JO	Johnson County	446.2	749,304	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
WY	Unified Govt. (Wyandotte)	412.3	1,093,062	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
SH	Shawnee County	223.5	569,017	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
28	28th Judicial District	205.5	536,642	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
8th	8th Judicial District	173.8	444,233	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
RN	Reno County	127.9	365,422	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
11	11th Judicial District	108.4	305,287	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
DG	Douglas County	130.1	324,127	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
RL	Riley County	118.5	304,975	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
NW	Northwest Kansas	99.4	279,355	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
CK	Central Kansas	90.9	201,261	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
25	25th Judicial District	96.4	268,334	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
4	4th Judicial District	82.4	247,105	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
6	6th Judicial District	83.3	247,105	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
5	5th Judicial District	97.2	242,789	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
MG	Montgomery County	73.0	198,755	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
HM	Harvey/McPherson Counties	93.0	233,469	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
SF	Santa Fe Trail	78.4	216,906	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
CL	Cowley County	73.8	206,536	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
31	31st Judicial District	76.7	203,558	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
13	13th Judicial District	85.6	208,287	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
SC	South Central Kansas	61.4	167,155	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
22	22nd Judicial District	51.4	154,057	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
CB	Cimarron Basin Authority	56.3	145,038	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
LV	Leavenworth County	56.2	138,107	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
24	24th Judicial District	47.0	126,461	⊙	⊙	⊙				
2	2nd Judicial District	53.1	135,693	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
AT	Atchison County	17.8	62,711	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
12	12th Judicial District	38.1	97,876	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
SU	Sumner County	30.3	75,371	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
Statewide Total		4,142.7	\$10,531,553	31	31	31	30	15	14	13
<i>% of total programs</i>				<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>97%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>42%</i>

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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Discretionary. Community corrections programs typically perform case management functions and facilitate offender access to an array of community-based services. In many cases, the cost of these services is borne by either the offender and/or the providing agency. However, community corrections programs may also use basic grant funds to provide some of these services directly, with the specific mix of services determined by each local program. Services provided with grant funds at the election of specific programs—as well as the program’s core services—are indicated in the table below.

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency (cont’d)

Sub. Abuse Svcs	Life Skills	Transportation Assist.	LCCC physicals	Housing Assist.	Class-room Space	Other	
○	○					employment skills; cognitive skills; volunteer prog.	SG
○	○	○	○		○	mental health; education; employment & cognitive skills; volunteer prog.	JO
○						DNA testing; volunteer prog.	WY
							SH
	○	○				cognitive interventions; voc-ed classes; interpreters; risk control center	28
○	○					day reporting center (offers life skills and GED prep. assistance)	8th
○						academic education	RN
							11
		○					DG
	○	○	○	○		academic education; sex offender evaluations	RL
○						sex offender treatment	NW
○					○	child care	CK
○	○	○		○	○	mental health; translators; cognitive restructuring; domestic violence prog.	25
○	○						4
						voc-ed classes	6
○			○			sex offender treatment	5
							MG
○	○			○	○	sex offender evaluation & treatment; GED prep. assistance; voc-ed classes	HM
○	○				○	criminal justice edu. (Spanish)	SF
						day reporting program	CL
			○			food, clothing, & utility assistance; voc ed classes	31
				○		academic education; clothing & food assistance	13
						anger management	SC
							22
		○		○			CB
							LV
							24
							2
			○				AT
		○	○				12
						GED prep. assistance; clothing & food assistance	SU
12	9	7	6	5	5		
39%	29%	23%	19%	16%	16%		

Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-32 years of age. One camp serves male offenders and the other, female offenders. As described in the introduction to this section, state law requires that sentencing judges consider making a conservation camp placement for certain offenders and provides discretionary authority to the Secretary of Corrections to place certain KDOC inmates in conservation camps.

The two camps have comparable placement criteria and program elements. The program, which is up to 180 days, stresses offender accountability and rehabilitation in the context of a strict physical regimen, community service work, and educational and other programming. The program is structured with four levels; offenders must earn advancement from one level to the next based on attitude, behavior and disciplinary record. Inmates receive GED preparation and instruction, participate in psychosocial groups, including but not limited to, anger management, budgeting, basic life skills, and community reintegration activities. Substance abuse education also is provided. Offenders who satisfactorily complete the conservation camp program are referred to the appropriate community corrections program for at least six months of follow-up supervision.

Under state law, courts must consider making a conservation camp placement: prior to sentencing an offender to prison following probation revocation; when the offender falls within a border box of the sentencing grid; or, when the court is considering a dispositional departure for an offender who falls into the presumptive non-imprisonment blocks of the sentencing grid. The Secretary of Corrections, pursuant to statute, may also make direct placements to the camps if an inmate is admitted to KDOC as a result of probation revocation or a dispositional departure from a presumptive non-imprisonment sanction, provided the offender meets camp admission criteria.

Although both camps are located in Oswego, they are not co-located with each other. Operation of both camps is supported financially by the state, but the camps are managed by a private firm, GRW, Inc., under separate contracts with Labette County (for the male camp) and KDOC (for the female camp).

LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC accepts statewide placements of male inmates made by sentencing courts and, in some cases, by the Secretary of Corrections. The camp opened as a 104-bed facility in 1991, but has since been expanded to a capacity of 191. The original construction was financed through the sale of bonds by the Kansas Development Finance Authority; debt service and operating costs are financed by the state through annual grant appropriations. The expansion of the camp was approved by the 1997 Legislature and was financed primarily through federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program (VOI/TIS) grant funds. In FY 2003, the camp—

- helped construct four single-family homes in southeast Kansas.
- completed 118,504 inmate work hours, of which 33,900 were community service hours.
- had an average daily population of 146.5, and a total of 261 program graduates.
- had 116 inmates who earned a GED.
- submitted a Byrne Grant application and received funding for a substance abuse treatment program.

Conservation Camps (continued)

LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP (LWCC)

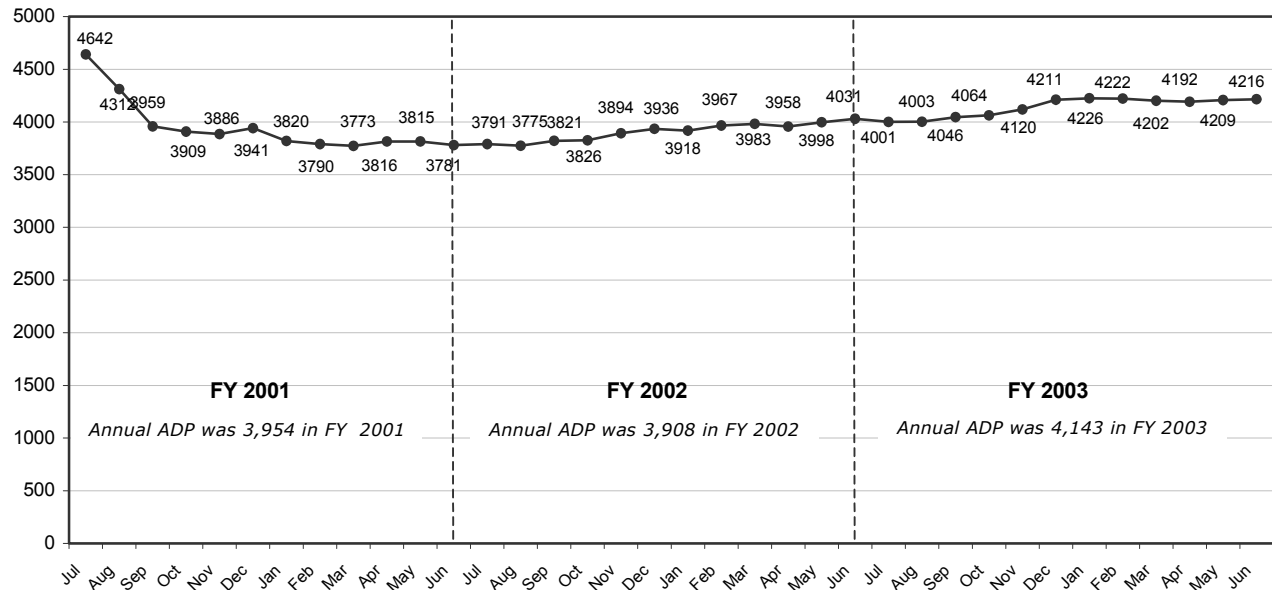
The LWCC is a 32-bed privatized facility developed under contract with the Department of Corrections. The contract provides for up to 17 placements of KDOC inmates and 15 court placements. Contract services are purchased on a per diem basis, with costs financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds. The facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership, although the contract provides for eventual state ownership.

The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. In FY 2003, the camp: completed 11,971 inmate work hours, of which 821 were community service hours; had an ADP of 18.6; had 20 program graduates; and, had 4 inmates who earned a GED.

The camp received state licensure for its substance abuse treatment program allowing all inmates to participate in the treatment program.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps page 120

Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's, by month, Fiscal Years 2001-2003



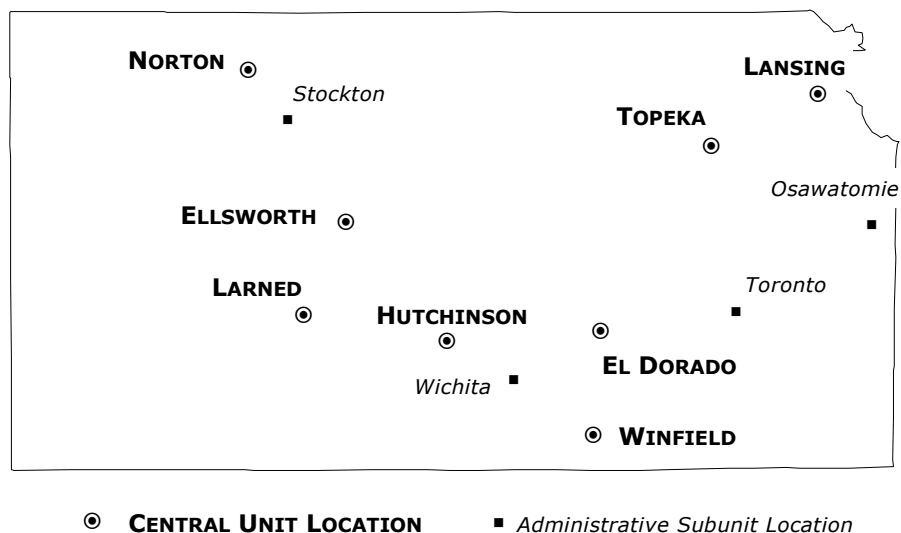
During FY 2003—

- the overall ADP for adult intensive supervision increased by 235 from the FY 2002 level. The ADP served during the last month of the fiscal year was 215 higher than the ADP served during the first month.
- the ADPs served by individual programs ranged from a low of 18 (Atchison) to a high of 755 (Sedgwick).
- nearly half of the total adult intensive supervision ADP (49.3%) was served by the five largest programs, including: Sedgwick (18.2%); Johnson (10.8%); Unified Government of Wyandotte County (10.0%); Shawnee (5.4%); and the 28th Judicial District (5.0%).
- 21 of the 31 programs had an average daily population of 100 or less.
- the two residential centers in Johnson and Sedgwick counties served a combined ADP of 222.

KDOC
2004

Facilities

Location of KDOC Correctional Facilities



The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 8 correctional facilities, with units located in 12 Kansas communities. Correctional facilities, their administrative subunits and commonly used abbreviations are identified below.

EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (EDCF)

Central Unit
North Unit
East Unit (Toronto Correctional Facility)
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (males)

ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (ECF)

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit (Osawatomie Correctional Facility)

LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (LCMHF)

Central Unit
West Unit

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)

Central Unit
East Unit (Stockton Correctional Facility)

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (TCF)

Central Unit
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (females)

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)

Central Unit
Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for oversight and coordination of facility-based operations and inmate movement, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

- system-wide policies and procedures
- oversight of facility operations
- capital improvements planning and project management
- inmate claims, grievances and correspondence
- inmate classification
- inmate population management
- sentence computation
- interstate corrections compact
- sex predator commitment review and tracking

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. While KDOC has also historically achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association, the maintenance of that accreditation status has been suspended due to budgetary constraints. The Department does plan to pursue reaccreditation as resources allow.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2003

A sex offender management policy was implemented in September 2002.

The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita Work Release Facility (WWRF) to Topeka Correctional Facility, and the program capacity was increased from 10 to 20. Following the transfer of the women's program, the space at WWRF was reconfigured to provide for an expansion of the male work release program. The result was a net capacity increase of 52 beds, and a male work release program capacity increase of 62.

A pilot ESCO program was implemented at HCF to install \$2.7 million in needed energy upgrades, the cost of which will be paid back through 10 years of savings from lower utility costs. A similar program will be implemented at other KDOC facilities.

A new project initiated for renovation of the kitchen at HCF.

Video visitation has been implemented at HCF and EDCF.

Intensive Management Units were established at selected facilities for improved management of difficult and high risk inmates.

A new sexual assault prevention program was implemented, and improvements were made to the suicide prevention program.

A system-wide tobacco-free environment was established in March 2003.

A third cell house at EDCF was converted to a long-term segregation unit in June 2003. The unit now contains 128 cells.

FY 2004

The first InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) program graduation for men was held at ECF. There were 26 inmates in the FY 2003 graduation class, which occurred in August 2003.

The implementation of a mandatory ten percent (10%) savings for all inmates to go into an individual deferred savings account for each inmate.

The KDOC and Aramark, food services provider for the facilities, agreed to an extension on the food services contract through 2012. The extension will provide \$959,000 in savings in its first year, and is projected to save \$713,000 and \$828,000 in FY 2005 and 2006, respectively. Additional savings will occur during the life of the contract.

A change in medical provider for the facilities occurred in October 2003. The department change from Prison Health Systems to Correct Care Solutions (CCS). This change occurred as a result of a request from Prison Health Services to be released from the existing contract. The change to CCS was accomplished without disruption, without additional cost, and without lowering any of the service requirements.

The ESCO program, which provides energy upgrades at a cost that is repaid over ten years of utility cost savings, was implemented at two additional facilities. NCF is receiving \$1.7 million in energy upgrades and WCF is scheduled to receive \$1.4 in energy modifications.

Facilities

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KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

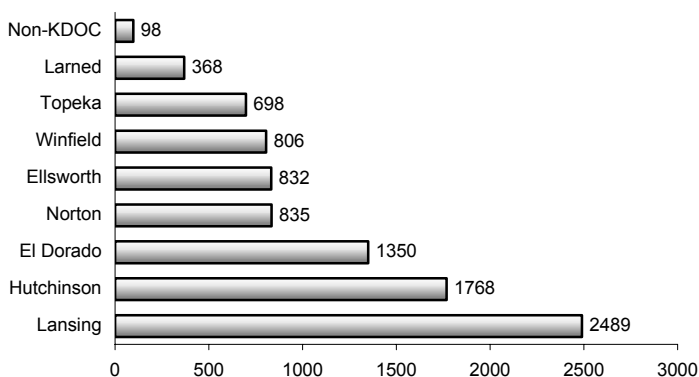
By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2003

Facility	Males				Females				Total
	Max	Med	Min	Total	Max	Med	Min	Total	
KDOC									
Lansing	838	943	708	2489					2489
Hutchinson	548	932	288	1768					1768
El Dorado	691	487	172	1350					1350
Norton		539	296	835					835
Ellsworth		794	38	832					832
Topeka				0	62	636		698	698
Winfield			806	806					806
Larned	150		218	368					368
Subtotal KDOC	2227	3695	2526	8448	62	636	0	698	9146
Non-KDOC									
Larned State Hospital	20			20	5			5	25
Labette conservation camp			50	50					50
Female conservation camp				0			17	17	17
Contract jail		6		6					6
Subtotal Non-KDOC	20	6	50	76	5	0	17	22	98
Total Capacity	2247	3701	2576	8524	67	636	17	720	9244

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-03		
Facility	December 31, 2003	
	Population	Capacity
Males		
Lansing	2,469	2,489
Hutchinson	1,865	1,768
El Dorado	1,445	1,350
Norton	795	835
Ellsworth	817	832
Topeka	-	-
Winfield	758	806
Larned	327	368
Non-KDOC	32	76
Total Male	8,508	8,524
Females		
Topeka	647	698
Non-KDOC	13	22
Total Female	660	720
Grand Total	9,168	9,244

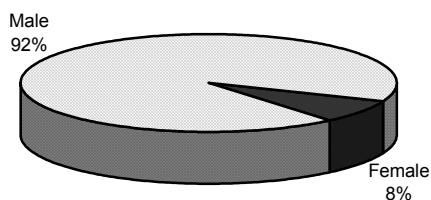
- Total correctional capacity includes bed space in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or interagency agreement.
- Several KDOC facilities are responsible for administration of minimum security satellite units located in other communities (e.g. Lansing is responsible for 80 beds in Osawatomie, El Dorado for 70 beds in Toronto, Norton for 128 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 250 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and disciplinary segregation purposes.
- The December 31st female inmate population includes 30 federal inmates housed at Topeka pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

By location.....



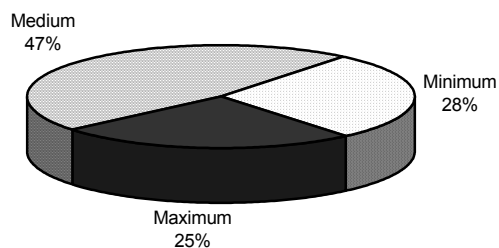
The three largest facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado—represent 61% of total system-wide capacity.

By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. Nearly all of the capacity for females is at Topeka Correctional Facility.

By security classification of bedspace.....



The largest capacity component by security classification is medium, with 4,337 beds, or 47% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,593 (28%) and 2,314 (25%), respectively.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2004 to date

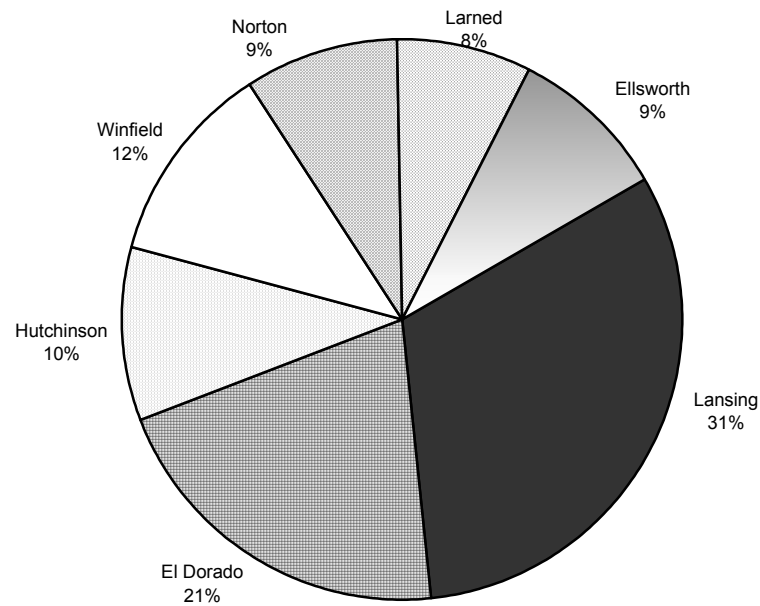
FY 1995—FY 1998					FY 1999—FY 2004 to date				
FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	6-30-94 Capacity	6233	376	6609					
1995	El Dorado	119		119	1999	El Dorado	-64		-64
	Hutchinson	10		10		Topeka	-30	48	18
	Lansing	296	-56	240		Larned	85		85
	Norton	18		18		Norton	205		205
	Topeka	-107	107	0		Labette	40		40
	Labette	10		10	+284	6-30-99 Capacity	7949	557	8506
	Contract Jail	-14		-14					
+383	6-30-95 Capacity	6565	427	6992	2000	Hutchinson	178		178
1996	El Dorado	263		263		Lansing	154		154
	Ellsworth	48		48		Larned	25		25
	Hutchinson	76		76		Norton	2		2
	Lansing	72		72		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Larned	24		24		Female Conservation Camp		17	17
	Topeka		66	66	+371	6-30-00 Capacity	8227	650	8877
	Winfield	100		100					
	Larned State Hospital	-32	-5	-37	2001	El Dorado	258		258
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4		Larned	30		30
+608	6-30-96 Capacity	7116	484	7600		Topeka	-220	-16	-236
1997	Hutchinson	-2		-2		Hutchinson	-70		-70
	Lansing	280		280		Larned State Hospital	-43		-43
	Topeka	-30	25	-5	-61	6-30-01 Capacity	8182	634	8816
	Winfield	5		5					
+278	6-30-97 Capacity	7369	509	7878	2002	Ellsworth	200		200
1998	Hutchinson	13		13		Topeka		-80	-80
	Lansing	120		120	+120	6-30-02 Capacity	8382	554	8936
	Larned	54		54					
	Topeka	30		30	2003	Hutchinson	70		70
	Winfield	127		127		Topeka		88	88
+344	6-30-98 Capacity	7713	509	8222		Contract Jail	-10		-10
						Larned State Hospital	-22		-22
						Wichita Work Release	62	-10	52
					+178	06-30-03 Capacity	8482	632	9114
					2004	Norton	16		16
						Winfield	34		34
						Topeka		88	88
						El Dorado	-8		-8
					+130	12-31-03 Capacity	8524	720	9244

The table above summarizes the **net** capacity change for each facility during each fiscal year. The number given for a specific facility may involve more than one capacity-related adjustment during the year. For example, the FY 2001 adjustment of 258 shown for El Dorado represents +320 beds resulting from completion of the RDU project and -62 resulting from converting use of one-half of a cellhouse from medium custody to maximum custody.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2004 to date (cont)**CAPACITY ENHANCEMENTS OCCURRED AT ALL KDOC FACILITIES
DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.....**

- Doublecelling (or increased occupancy of multi-person cells) was implemented at:
El Dorado Hutchinson
Topeka Lansing
- A new maximum security living unit for females was constructed at Topeka, allowing the department to confine most female inmates at TCF and terminate co-corrections at Lansing.
- Previously abandoned state hospital buildings were renovated to create additional minimum security housing at Winfield.
- A state hospital building at Larned was converted to correctional use and now houses minimum security inmates.
- New medium security housing units were constructed at Norton and Ellsworth, financed with a combination of federal and state funds.
- The department renovated and re-opened previously abandoned structures at Lansing, including a cellhouse in the Central Unit and minimum security living units in the East Unit.
- Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.
- A building originally intended for industries use was converted to medium security housing at El Dorado.
- Capacity of the minimum security living unit was expanded at Ellsworth.
- Capacity of Wichita Work Release was expanded through a reconfiguration of existing space following transfer of the women's work release program from Wichita to Topeka.
- Minimum security capacity expansions at Winfield and Norton Correctional Facilities.
- Conversion of "J" Cellhouse at Topeka to a 176-bed open dormitory medium-security unit.

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2004 (through 12-31-03)



Facility change as % of total net change

	Male	Female	Total
El Dorado	568	0	568
Ellsworth	248	0	248
Hutchinson	275	0	275
Lansing	922	-56	866
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	241	0	241
Topeka	-438	402	-36
Winfield	328	-10	318
Non-KDOC	-71	8	-63
	2291	344	2635

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2004 (through 12-31-03) (cont'd)**The 2635 net increase in capacity between FY 1995 and FY 2004—**

- Represented a 40% increase in total capacity, including a 37% increase in capacity for males and a 91% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved in significant part through renovation projects at existing facilities. Approximately 1,990 beds or 75.5% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 645 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 200 at Ellsworth, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, a net of 13 at Hutchinson's South Unit, and a net of 100 at El Dorado (see note below).
- Required expenditures totaling \$28.9 million. The net average cost per bed added was \$10,981—including an average cost of \$31,312 per bed for new construction projects and \$4,407 per bed for renovation projects.
- The capital costs reflect some but not all of the beds associated with the cellhouses constructed at El Dorado for transfer of the male reception and diagnostic unit. This project was not primarily a capacity project, but it did result in a net capacity increase for the department. The RDU transfer involved an increase of 320 beds for El Dorado and a decrease of 220 beds for Topeka, for a net system-wide increase of 100 beds. For purposes of calculating total and per bed costs associated with capacity expansion, only those costs related to the net increase of 100 beds resulting from the RDU project are included.

El Dorado Correctional Facility

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Including Toronto Correctional Facility

Ray Roberts, Warden

History

Central Unit

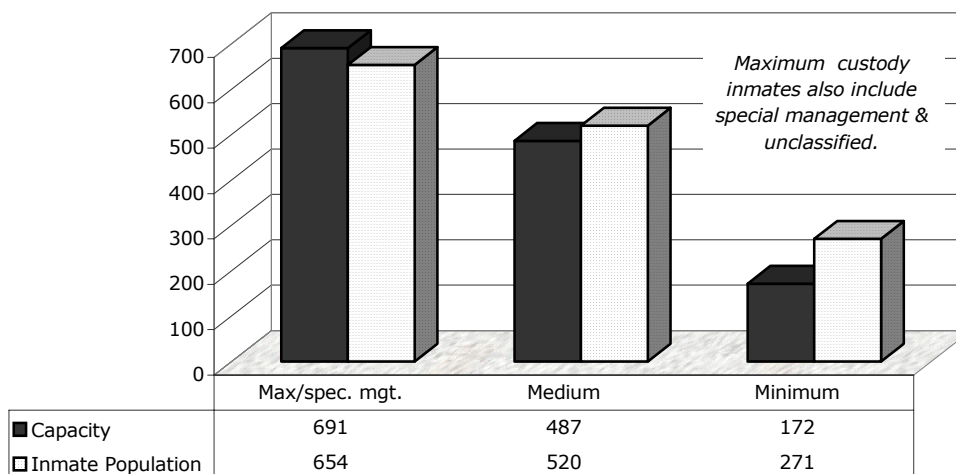
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991.
EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1998 The first correctional industry building project financed with private funds was erected and donated to the state. The project involved expansion of an existing building.
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses for the purpose of transferring the male RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction was completed on two new 128-cell living units suitable for single-cell occupancy of maximum custody inmates or double-cell occupancy of medium custody inmates. In March, the male RDU function was transferred from Topeka to EDCF.
- 2002 Century Manufacturing, the private correctional industry at EDCF, expanded its operations at the facility, currently employing up to 80 inmates.
- 2003 A spiritual life center was approved.
C Cellhouse was identified as the third segregation unit.
There were 3,646 inmates processed through the RDU during FY 2003.

Minimum Units

- 1965 The Toronto Correctional Facility opened (named the Toronto Honor Camp at that time.)
- 1982 The EDCF North Unit opened (named the El Dorado Honor Camp at that time.)

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	1,350	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population, long-term segregation, and RDU inmates.</i>
Population	1,445	
FY 03 ADP	1,399	

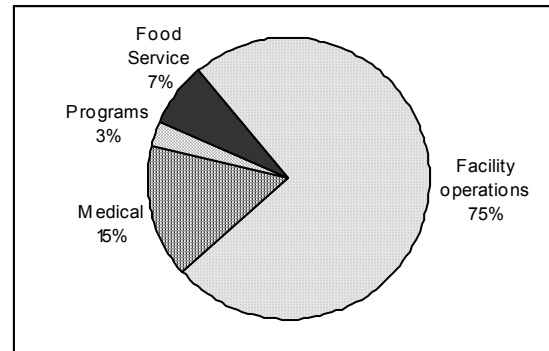


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	466.0 (352 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$20.5 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$19,150 (ADP: 1,434)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

Century Manufacturing (private)	68
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2003

- ♦ There were 3,646 inmates processed through the RDU during FY 2003.
- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 127,777 hours of community service work, valued at \$658,052.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$767,184 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$191,339 for room and board.
 - paid \$1,901 in dependent support.
 - paid \$25,805 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$12,310 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ EDCF inmates paid:
 - \$236,002 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$14,986 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,066 in sick call fees.

Sam Cline, Warden

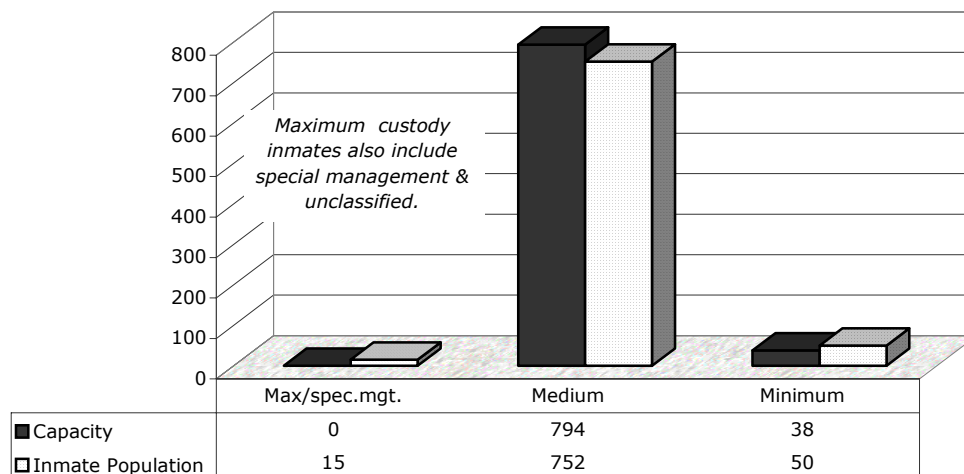
History

- 1988 The first inmates were received at ECF on August 8, 1988.
- 1994 ECF was assigned a specialized role as a parole condition violator facility.
- 1996 Because the need for a specialized condition violator facility no longer existed when the department implemented a systemwide privileges and incentives system, ECF assumed its original role as a multi-custody general population facility.
- 1999 Under provisions of recently approved legislation, Century Manufacturing assisted in financing a correctional industry space expansion project at ECF—the second such project to be approved under the new law.
- 2000 The Legislature approved \$6.18 million in federal and state funds for construction of a new 100-cell living unit at the facility.
- 2002 The new living unit was completed and began housing inmates in May 2002. The cell-house has the capacity to house 200 medium custody inmates. If necessary, however, the cellhouse could be used to house 100 maximum custody inmates instead.
Century Manufacturing closed its private correctional industry operations at the facility.
The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) program, a values-based prerelease program, was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 Tescott Woodcrafters, a private correctional industry, started operations on January 21, 2003.

A new staff development building outside the perimeter was completed.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	832	<i>ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates.</i>
Population	817	
FY 03 ADP	813	

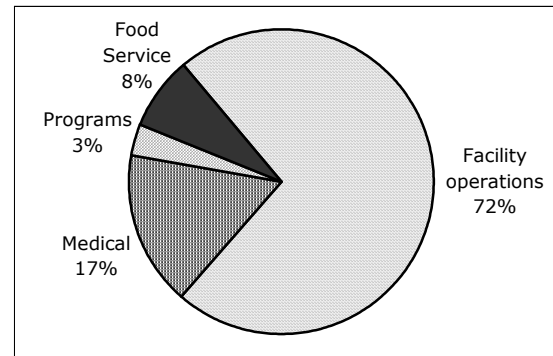


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	223.0 (147 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$10.4 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$17,557 (ADP: 820)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	22
Values-based prerelease	203

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

Tescott Woodcrafters (private)	10
--------------------------------	----

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 82,325 hours of community service work, valued at \$423,974.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$142,805 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$35,702 for room and board.
 - paid \$295 in dependent support.
 - paid \$3,450 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$2,107 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ ECF inmates paid:
 - \$77,108 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$9,308 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,060 in sick call fees.

Louis Bruce, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1898 The first cellhouse, Cellhouse A, was completed. C Cellhouse was completed in 1901, B in 1912 and D in 1927.
- 1972 The work release program opened.
- 1978 The Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, a project which was completed over the period 1981-1986.
- 1990 The facility name was changed from Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility; the facility was consolidated administratively with the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility.
- 2000 A renovation project was completed to relocate the facility's medical clinic.
The facility's first private correctional industry began operation.
- 2002 Renovation of the Food Service area began.

South Unit

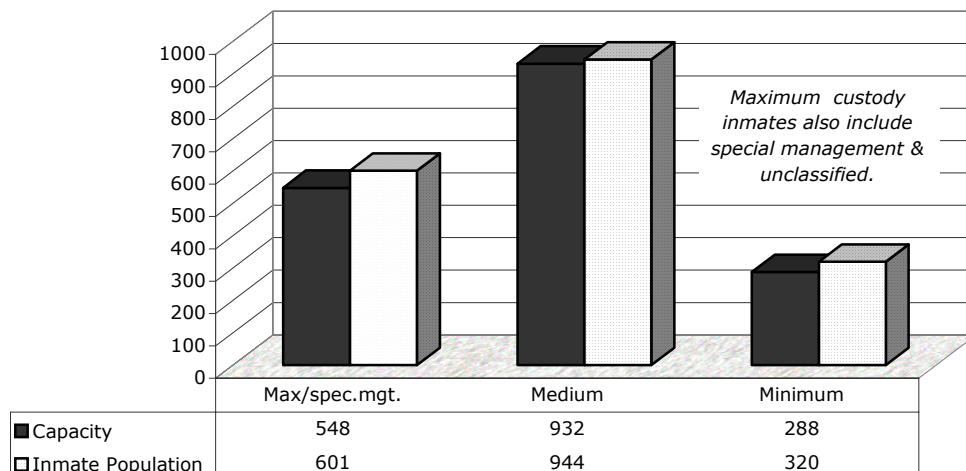
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to 48 slots.)

East Unit

- 1988 The Legislature authorized creation of the 400-bed medium security Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility at a vacant mobile home production facility. The first inmates were received at the facility on January 23, 1989.
- 1999 Through a reconfiguration of living unit space, the East Unit capacity was increased by 80 beds.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	1,768	<i>HCF is a multi-custody facility for housing general population male inmates. In addition to the maximum security Central Unit, the facility also includes the medium security East Unit and the minimum security South Unit.</i>
Population	1,865	
FY 03 ADP	1,829	

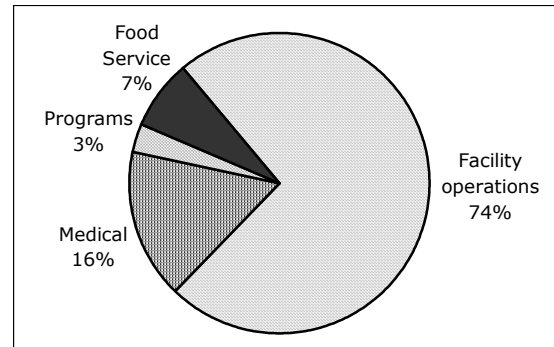


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	513 (353 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$24.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,247 (ADP: 1,800)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	20
Vocational education	109
Sex offender treatment	80
Substance abuse treatment	60
Therapeutic community	

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

Agri-business (departmental)	13
Furniture division (departmental)	70
Industrial technology (departmental)	4
Office systems (departmental)	26
Sewing (departmental)	69
Warehouse (departmental)	4
Aramark (private)	4
Hubco (private)	8
Unruh Fabrication (private)	9

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 79,624 hours of community service work, valued at \$410,064.
- ♦ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$878,410 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$219,617 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$14,476 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$6,412 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$28,258 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ HCF inmates paid:
 - \$169,840 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$21,410 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$6,126 in sick call fees.

Lansing Correctional Facility

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David McKune, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1868 On July 2, 1868 the first inmates were admitted to Kansas State Penitentiary, the state's first penal institution.
- 1983 A major multi-year cellhouse renovation project was initiated.
- 1985 The facility's medium security unit, immediately adjacent to the maximum security compound, was completed.
- 1990 The facility was renamed Lansing Correctional Facility and was consolidated with Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing and Osawatomie Correctional Facility (now the East and South Units, respectively).
- 1997 The A and T unit, closed by court order, was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses mentally ill and protective custody inmates.
- 2001 Renovation of the original administration building, begun in 1998, was completed; the project provided space for carrying out capital punishment sentences and for staff development functions.

East Unit

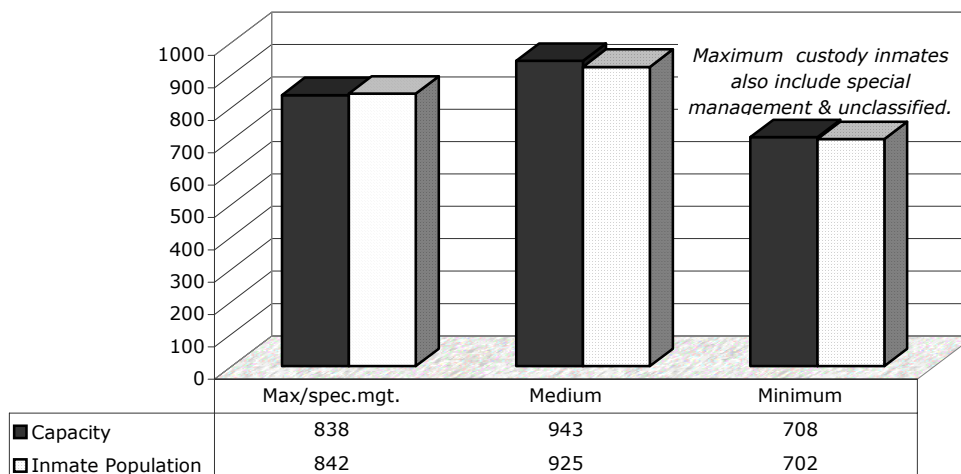
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility.
- 1999 Capacity was increased by 100 to accommodate the therapeutic community program.

South Unit

- 1987 Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987 as an 80-bed minimum security facility.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	2,489	<i>LCF is the state's oldest and largest correctional facility. It is a multi-custody, multi-unit facility housing primarily general population male inmates. The Central Unit includes maximum and medium security compounds, while the East and South Units are both minimum security.</i>
Population	2,469	
FY 03 ADP	2,447	

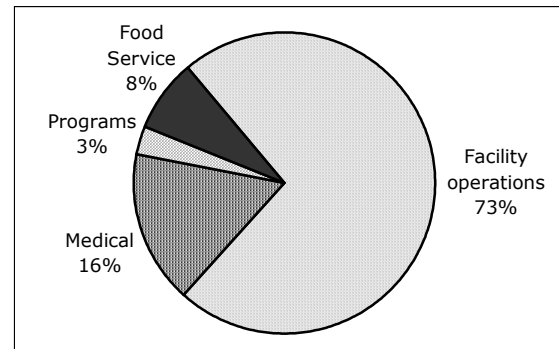


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	710 (536 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$31.9 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$17,785 (ADP: 2,463)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	30
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	100
Vocational education	46
Sex offender treatment	140

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

Metal products (departmental)	48
Chemical division (departmental)	43
Private sector porters (departmental)	16
Data entry (departmental)	19
Agri-business (departmental)	13
Warehouse (departmental)	10
Impact Design (private)	230
BAC (private)	21
CSE (private)	20
Zephyr Products (private)	31
Henke Manufacturing (private)	30
VW Services (private)	26
Other private	37

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 172,938 hours of community service work, valued at \$890,631.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$4,371,961 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$1,092,221 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$13,811 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$152,183 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$66,377 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ LCF inmates paid:
 - \$696,463 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$28,696 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$8,556 in sick call fees.

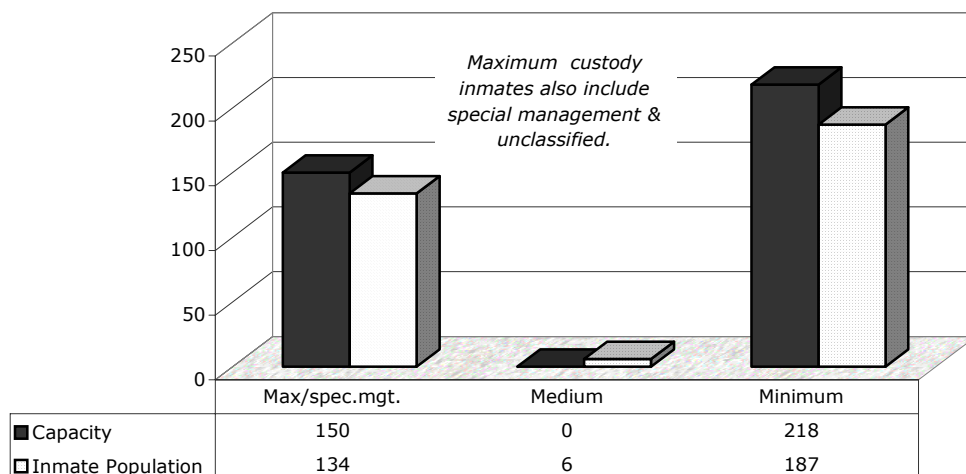
Karen Rohling, Warden

History

- 1989 The department's long-term plan for providing services to mentally ill inmates was approved by the federal court. The plan included construction of a 150-bed correctional mental health facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital.
- 1992 The facility began receiving inmates in January 1992.
- 1995 One 30-bed living unit was removed from operating capacity to provide housing for civilly committed sexually violent predators under the supervision of SRS.
- 1996 A portion of the Jenkins Building was occupied by LCMHF to provide housing for minimum custody inmates.
- 1997 The entire Jenkins Building (now referred to as the West Unit) was made available to the department for housing minimum custody inmates.
- 2000 The sexually violent predators in SRS custody were transferred to Larned State Hospital (LSH), and the 30-bed living area was returned to KDOC use. LSH ceased providing substance abuse treatment services to KDOC inmates and, in exchange, the Legislature approved funds for construction of a programs building so that KDOC could provide a comparable program service to minimum custody inmates. KDOC assumed responsibility for operation of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP.)
- 2001 Construction of the new programs building was completed.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	368	<i>LCMHF's Central Unit is a maximum security compound providing specialized, transitional housing and services for mentally ill male inmates. The facility's West Unit provides general population housing for minimum security male inmates.</i>
Population	327	
FY 03 ADP	334	

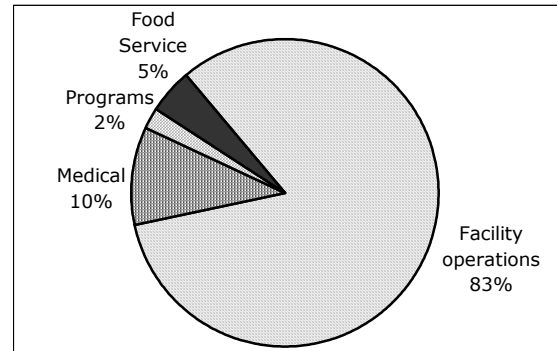


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	186 (133 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$7.9 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$28,124 (ADP: 340)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	10
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	40
Vocational education	8

Correctional Industries

None

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 116,658 hours of community service work, valued at \$600,789.
- ♦ LCMHF inmates paid:
 - \$13,711 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$3,952 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,376 in sick call fees.

Norton Correctional Facility

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Including Stockton Correctional Facility

Jay Shelton, Warden

History

Central Unit

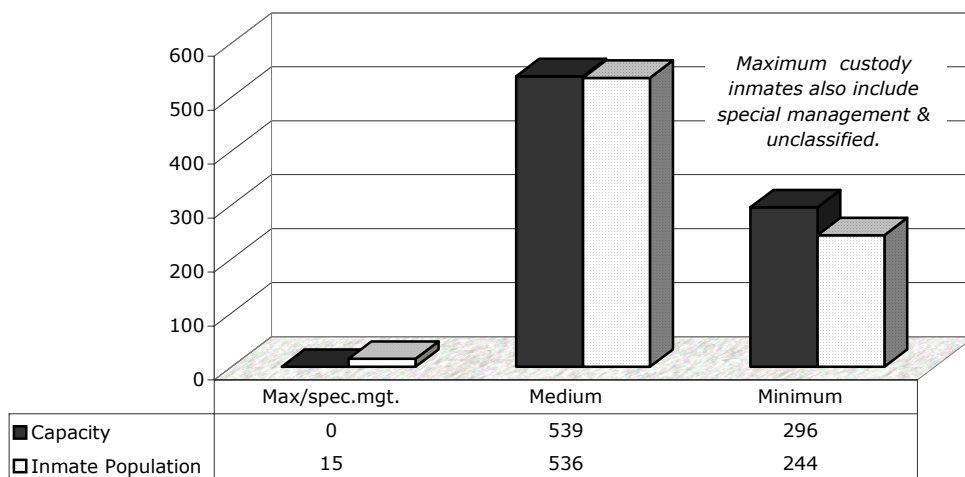
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton Correctional Facility, now referred to as NCF's East Unit.
- 1998 The medical clinic was relocated and segregation space was expanded.
- 1999 In March, a new 200-bed medium security housing unit became operational at the Central Unit. The project was financed with federal VOI/TIS funds and the State General Fund. The expansion project also included construction of a new correctional industries building.
- 2000 Sex offender treatment began operation.

East Unit

- 1988 In December 1988, Stockton Correctional Facility received its first inmates.
- 1995 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 18 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing its capacity to 112.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	835	<i>In addition to the medium/minimum security Central Unit at Norton, NCF also operates a minimum security satellite unit, the Stockton Correctional Facility. Both units provide general population housing for male inmates.</i>
Population	795	
FY 03 ADP	806	

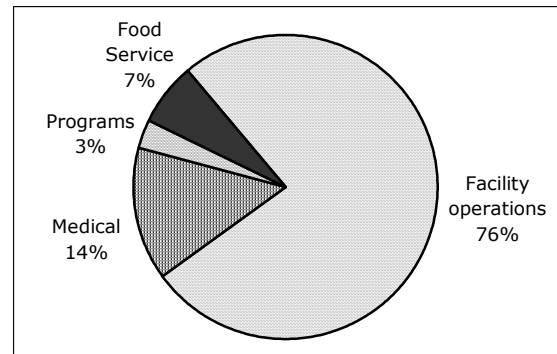


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	266 (190 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$12.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$20,207 (ADP: 797)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	49
Sex offender treatment	80

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

Microfilm (departmental)	38
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 83,882 hours of community service work, valued at \$431,992.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$10,635 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$2,659 for room and board.
 - paid \$532 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ NCF inmates paid:
 - \$48,505 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$9,309 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$4,087 in sick call fees.

Topeka Correctional Facility

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Richard Koerner, Warden

History

Central Unit

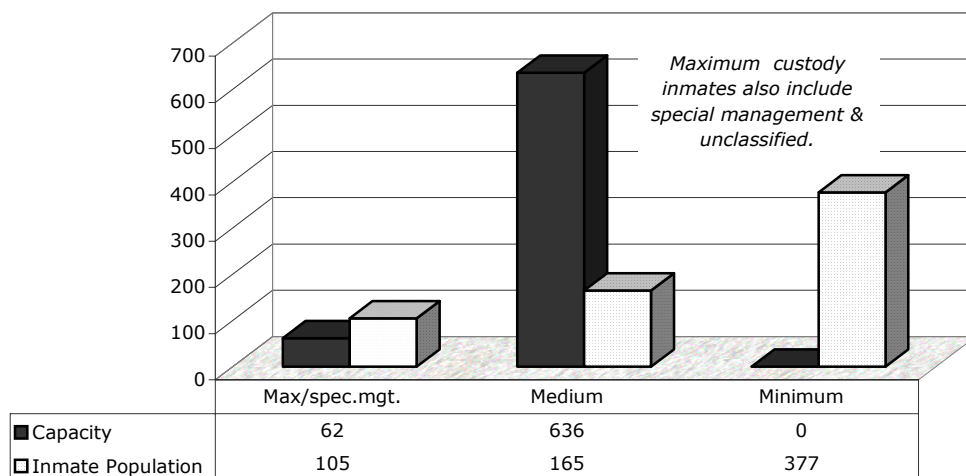
- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center (later referred to as the Reception and Diagnostic Unit or RDU) received its first inmates.
- 1975 Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) opened and housed non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders.
- 1990 All Topeka-based KDOC facilities were administratively consolidated into a single facility, the Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1995 A new maximum security cellhouse for women was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
- 2001 In March, TCF became an all-female facility upon transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado.
- 2002 A renovated J-Cellhouse (previously the RDU living unit) was partially re-opened (with 88 beds) to accommodate closure of the West Unit. A new laundry building and staff development building were also completed in connection with the transfer of functions from the West Unit.
The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita to Topeka. Twenty beds at TCF are designated for work release participants.

West Unit

- 1984 The Topeka Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital.
- 1999 Minimum custody males were transferred to other KDOC facilities and the unit was converted to minimum custody female housing.
- 2002 The West Unit was closed, and its functions were transferred to the Central Unit.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	698	<i>TCF became an all-female facility in March 2001, when the male Reception & Diagnostic Unit was transferred to El Dorado. Nearly all KDOC female inmates are housed at TCF. The December 31st population at TCF includes 30 federal inmates housed pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.</i>
Population	647	
FY 03 ADP	547	

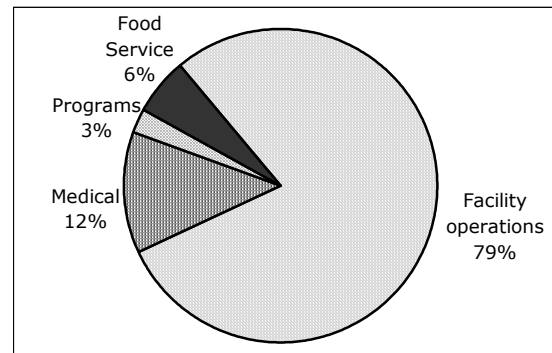


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	248 (159 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$11.3 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$23,391 (ADP: 611)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	28
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	12

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of December 31, 2003

State surplus property (departmental)	8
Federal surplus property (departmental)	2
Allied Products (private)	3
Aramark (private)	1
Koch & Co (private)	8
Vaughncraft (private)	1

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 32,048 hours of community service work, valued at \$165,047.
- ♦ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$118,306 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$35,728 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$4,674 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$1,387 in dependent support.
 - paid \$1,582 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$1,805 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ TCF inmates paid:
 - \$58,391 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$6,593 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$5,752 in sick call fees.

Winfield Correctional Facility

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Including Wichita Work Release Facility

Emmalee Conover, Warden

History

Winfield

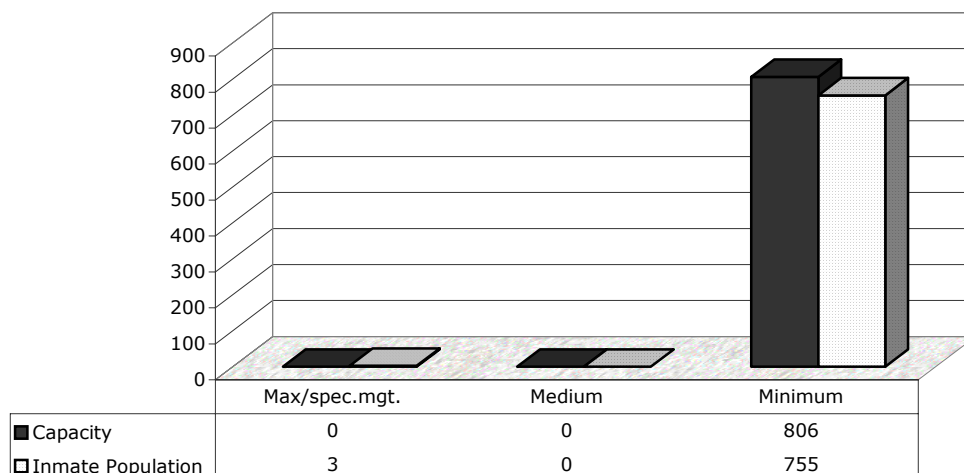
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, the administrations of Winfield and Wichita Work Release Facility were combined.
- 1998 A therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was implemented at the facility.
- 2000 The InnerChange program, a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program, began operation in March. The program has the capacity to serve 158 inmates.
- 2002 In June, the InnerChange program was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 The therapeutic community program was closed effective January 31, 2003.

Wichita Work Release

- 1976 Wichita Work Release began operation as a co-correctional program in January 1976, with an initial capacity of 22 inmates.
- 1990 In November the facility moved to its current location. Through several expansions over the years, the facility has grown to its current capacity of 250.
- 2002 Following transfer of the women's work release program to Topeka, capacity was expanded by 52 beds through a reconfiguration of space, resulting in a net increase of 62 work release beds for males.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2003)

Capacity	806	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 250 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility.</i>
Population	758	
FY 03 ADP	713	

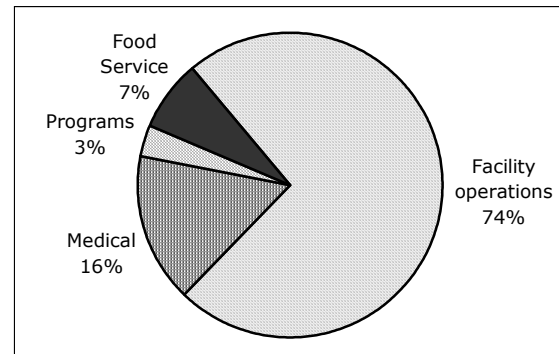


FY 04 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	201 (130 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$10.0 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,221 (ADP: 745)

Estimated FY 2004 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2004 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2004 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 04 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Vocational education	12
Pre-Release	45

Correctional Industries

None.

In FY 2003

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 314,660 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,620,499.
- ♦ Work release inmates earned \$2,507,168 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$630,904 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$12,866 in transportation costs.
 - paid \$347 in dependent support.
 - paid \$80,211 in court-ordered restitution.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ WCF inmates paid:
 - \$67,202 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
 - \$8,257 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,548 in sick call fees
- ♦ WWRF inmates paid:
 - \$62,131 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.

Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
785-296-0014 (fax)
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
Roger Werholtz <i>Secretary of Corrections</i>	System-wide policy and operations.
Charles Simmons <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Facility Management</i>	Correctional facility management; inmate management; capital improvements; KQM coordination.
Roger Haden <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Programs, Research & Support Services</i>	Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; research and planning; coordination of accreditation and policy review.
Robert Sanders <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Community and Field Services</i>	Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; oversight of conservation camps and day reporting centers.
Linden Appel <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i>	Legal services; internal investigations.
Tim Madden <i>Senior Counsel to the Secretary</i>	Legislative proposals; statute and court decision analysis.
Bill Miskell <i>Public Information Officer</i>	News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information.
Judy Rickerson <i>Human Resources Director</i>	Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action; staff development.
Dennis Williams <i>Fiscal Officer</i>	Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.
Steve Finch <i>Information Technology Director</i>	Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.
Jeremy Barclay <i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>	Liaison between DOC & Legislature; bill tracking; fiscal notes; administrative support to the Secretary; interagency coordination; <i>Corrections Briefing Report</i> .
Debi Holcomb <i>Victim Services Director</i>	Victim services, victim programs, victim-offender programs, victim services volunteer coordinator.
Margie Phelps <i>Director of Reentry Planning</i>	Assessment, programming, release planning and management practices, and case management.

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Correctional Facility/Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
El Dorado Correctional Facility Ray Roberts, Warden	Ken Luman, Operations Don Thomas, Programs Susan Gibreal, Support Services	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 316-322-2020 316-322-2018 (fax)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility Sam Cline, Warden	John Goddard	1607 State Street P. O. Box 107 Ellsworth, KS 67439 785-472-5501 x 404 785-472-3639 (fax)
Hutchinson Correctional Facility Louis Bruce, Warden	John Turner, Operations Steve Dechant, Programs/ Support Services	500 South Reformatory P. O. Box 1568 Hutchinson, KS 67504 620-728-3338 620-662-8662 (fax)
Lansing Correctional Facility David R. McKune, Warden	Rex Pryor, Operations Vacant, Programs Mike Neve, Support Services	P. O. Box 2 Lansing, Kansas 66043 913-727-3235 x 7210 913-727-2675 (fax)
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Karen Rohling, Warden	Art Riedel	P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039 620-285-8070 (fax)
Norton Correctional Facility Jay Shelton, Warden	Robert Perdue	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
Topeka Correctional Facility Richard Koerner, Warden	Keven Pellant, Programs Roger Krehbiel, Operations	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
Winfield Correctional Facility Emmalee Conover, Warden	Julie Utt, Winfield Georgia Pursley, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pinecrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660 x 202 620-221-0068 (fax)

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Parole Directors**Address/Telephone**

John Lamb, Director
Northern Parole Region

3400 Van Buren — Lower Level
Topeka, KS 66611
785-296-3195
785-296-0744 (fax)

Kent Sisson, Director
Southern Parole Region

210 North St. Francis
Wichita, KS 67202
316-262-5127 x 214
316-262-0330 (fax)

Correctional Industries**Address/Telephone**

Rod Crawford, Director
Kansas Correctional Industries

P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043
913-727-3249
913-727-2331 (fax)

Correctional Conservation Camps**Address/Telephone**

Tom Bringle
Administrator
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

Box 306
Oswego, Kansas 67356
620-795-2925
620-795-2502 (fax)

and
Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

Kansas Department of Corrections

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

2nd Judicial District Comm. Corr. Dina Pennington, Director 712 S Topeka Ave Ste 3E Topeka KS 66603-3821 (785) 233-8856 FAX (785) 233-8983 dina.pennington@co.shawnee.ks.us	4th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Keith Clark, Director 1418 S Main Ste 3 Ottawa KS 66067-3543 (785) 229-3510 FAX (785) 229-3512 kclark@mail.franklincoks.org	5th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Gary L Marsh, Director 430 Commercial Emporia KS 66801-3902 (620) 341-3294 FAX (620) 341-3456 gmarsh@lyoncounty.org
6th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Luanda Warren, Director 501 S Hospital Dr Ste 200 Paola KS 66071-1661 (913) 294-2997 FAX (913) 294-3028 LuWarren@6thjudicialks.org	8th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Mike Wederski, Director 801 N Washington Ste E Junction City KS 66441 (785) 762-3105 FAX (785) 762-1794 Drcomcor@jc.net	11th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Michael Wilson, Director 602 N Locust Pittsburg KS 66762 (620) 232-7540 FAX (620) 232-5646 csowilson@11thjd.org
12th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Wanda Backstrom, Director 811 Washington Concordia KS 66901 (785) 243-8170 FAX (785) 243-8179 ccsbackstrom@dustdevil.com	13th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Chuck McGuire, Director 226 W Central Ste 310 El Dorado KS 67042-2146 (316) 321-6303 FAX (316) 321-1205 ChuckM@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us	22nd Judicial District Comm. Corr. Venice Sloan, Director 601 Oregon PO Box 417 Hiawatha KS 66434 (785) 742-7551 FAX (785) 742-4417 22juddist@brdistcrt.org
24th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Denise Wood, Director 606 Topeka Ste 102 Larned KS 67550-3047 (620) 285-3128 FAX (620) 285-3120 DeniseWo@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us	25th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Tad Kitch, Director 610 N Main Ste A Garden City KS 67846-5456 (620) 272-3630 FAX (620) 272-3635 tad@25jdcomcor.org	28th Judicial District Comm. Corr. Annie Grevas, Director 227 N Santa Fe Ste 202 Salina KS 67401-2719 (785) 826-6590 FAX (785) 826-6595 Annie.Grevas@saline.org
31st Judicial District Comm. Corr. Phil Young, Director Wilson County Courthouse PO Box 246 Fredonia KS 66736 (620) 378-4435 FAX (620) 378-4531 ccsopjy@terraworld.net	Atchison County Comm. Corr. Glenna Moore, Director 729 Kansas Ave. Atchison KS 66002-0348 (913) 367-7344 FAX (913) 367-8213 gmoore@acccks.org	Central Kansas Comm. Corr. Les Harmon, Director 1806 Twelfth St Great Bend KS 67530 (620) 793-1940 FAX (620) 793-1893 lharmon20s@ksjjis.org

Kansas Department of Corrections**Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)**

<p>Cimarron Basin Authority Comm. Corr. Mike Howell, Director 517 N Washington Liberal KS 67901 (620) 626-3284 FAX (620) 626-3279 MikeHo@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Cowley County Comm. Corr. Tex Gough, Director 320 E Ninth St Ste C Winfield KS 67156 (620) 221-3454 FAX (620) 221-3693 Texg@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Douglas County Comm. Corr. Ron Stegall, Director 111 E Eleventh St Lawrence KS 66044-3096 (785) 832-5220 FAX (785) 330-2800 rstegall@douglas-county.com</p>
<p>Harvey/McPherson Cnty Comm. Corr. Wilson R Beasley, Director 122 W Marlin Ste 301 PO Box 248 McPherson KS 67460 (620) 241-8395 FAX (620) 241-1539 dickb@kscourt.net</p>	<p>Johnson County Comm. Corr. Michael Youngken, Director 100 E Park Ste 204 Olathe KS 66061-4434 (913) 715-4514 FAX (913) 829-0107 Michael.Youngken@jocoks.com</p>	<p>Leavenworth County Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director 601 S Third St Ste 3095 Leavenworth KS 66048-2600 (913) 684-0775 FAX (913) 684-0764 plincoln@lvccoks.com</p>
<p>Montgomery County Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director ICO Ste 360 PO Box 846 Independence KS 67301 (620) 331-4474 FAX (620) 331-8263 KurtisS@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Northwest Kansas Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays KS 67601-0972 (785) 625-9192 FAX (785) 625-9194 JohnTr@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Reno County Comm. Corr. Tobin Wright, Director 115 W First Ave Hutchinson KS 67501-5212 (620) 665-7042 FAX (620) 662-8613 tmw@rcfc.reno.ks.us</p>
<p>Riley County Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 115 N Fourth St Fl 2 Manhattan KS 66502-6036 (785) 537-6380 FAX (785) 537-6398 FMcCoy@co.riley.ks.us</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Max G Bunyan, Director 208 W Spruce Dodge City KS 67801-0197 (620) 227-4564 FAX (620) 227-4686 MaxB@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Sedgwick County Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 N Main Wichita KS 67203-3648 (316) 383-7003 FAX (316) 383-7380 mmasters@sedgwick.gov</p>
<p>Shawnee County Comm. Corr. Dina Pennington, Director 712 S Kansas Ave Ste 3E Topeka KS 66603-3821 (785) 233-8856 FAX (785) 233-8983 dina.pennington@co.shawnee.ks.us</p>	<p>South Central KS Comm. Corr. David A Wiley, Director 119 S Oak PO Box 8643 Pratt KS 67124-8643 (620) 672-7875 FAX (620) 672-7338 dawiley_99@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Sumner County Comm. Corr. Louis Bradbury, Director 120 E Ninth PO Box 645 Wellington KS 67152-4098 (620) 326-8959 FAX (620) 326-5576 lbradbury30j@ksjls.org</p>
<p>Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Director 812 N Seventh St Fl 3 Kansas City KS 66101 (913) 573-4180 FAX (913) 573-4181 plockman@wycokck.org</p>		